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## Brezhnev Charge Of Chinese Ploy Denied by Carter

WASHINGTON, June 26 — President Carter said today he believed that the United States could pursue an improved relationship with China without damaging U.S.-Soviet relations.

"We are not trying nor will we ever try to play the Soviets against the Chinese," Mr. Carter said at a televised news conference.

His comments were in response to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's weekend charge that the U.S. administration was trying "to play the Chinese card" against the Soviet Union.

The president said that he has a deep belief that the underlying relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union was stable and that he and Mr. Brezhnev shared an interest in wanting a better friendship.

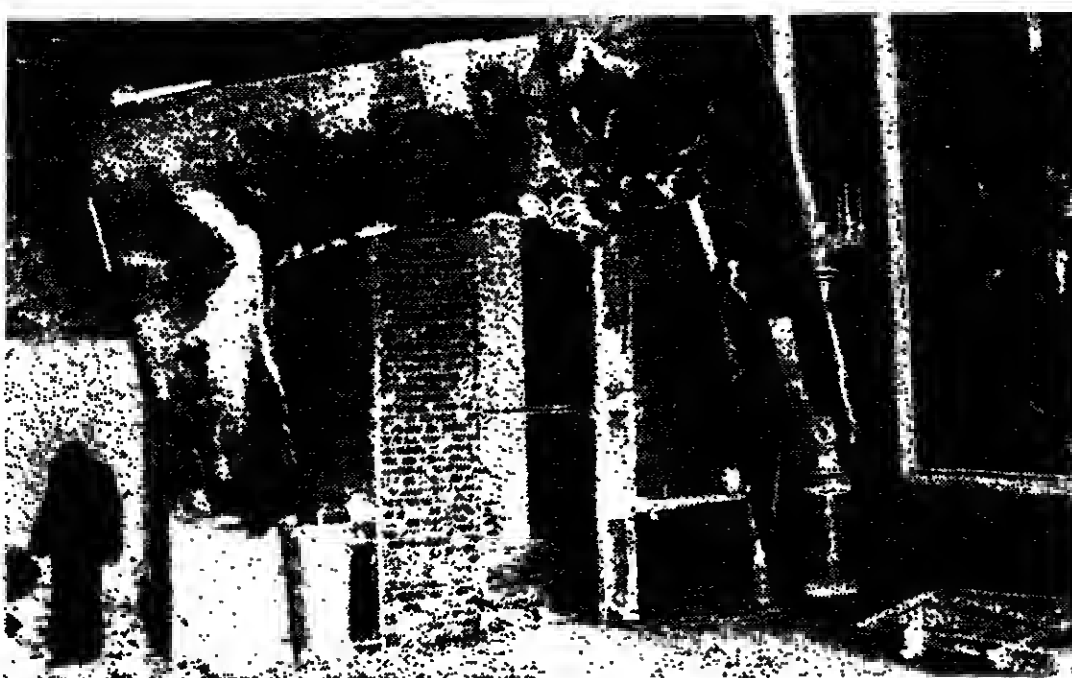
In another matter, Mr. Carter said that Israel's reply to the United States on the latest Middle East peace efforts was "very disappointing," but he remains hopeful that "real progress" can be made in the weeks ahead.

Mr. Carter said that the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin had not been forthcoming in responding to a U.S. request for clarification on Israel's position on the future status of the West Bank.

He noted, too, that Israel has rejected in advance Egyptian proposals which are being developed but are not in final form.

"I thought the Israeli response was very disappointing," he said.

The president said that once the United States receives the formal Egyptian proposals and replies



The remains of a portrait of Napoleon, by Debret, after a bomb attack at the Palace of Versailles.

## Bomb Blast at Versailles Palace Wrecks Empire Suite, Portraits

VERSAILLES, France, June 26 (AP) — A bomb caused damage estimated at \$1 million today in the Palace of Versailles, wrecking three rooms of Napoleon art and damaging seven others.

A guard was slightly injured. This was the first bomb attack on the palace since the 1944 Allied liberation of the city.

Hubert Landais, director of French museums, said that a large painting of Napoleon I was all but destroyed and 15 more paintings and wall panels were heavily damaged. He estimated the restoration cost at \$1 million — possibly higher if, as feared, an exterior stone wall suffered structural damage.

No damage was reported to the chief tourist attractions in the 17th century monument 11 miles southwest of Paris — the Hall of Mirrors, where the World War I peace treaty was signed, the royal apart-

## After Day of Fighting S. Yemen President Is Executed in Coup

BEIRUT, June 26 — Pro-Soviet militia backed by army and air force units announced the execution of Southern Yemen President Salim Robaya Ali today after a day of battles against loyalist troops.

Radio reports said that the president's palace was bombed and shelled during the struggle for control of the desert nation of 1.8 million on the southern coast of the Arabian Peninsula.

A statement by the pro-Soviet National Liberation Front on Aden radio announced that Mr. Robaya Ali had been "executed along with two top advisers, Jassem Saleh and Saleh al-Aouat."

The anti-government forces controlled half the capital of Aden before Aden radio announced the president's resignation. Hours later it announced that he had been killed.

It was not clear what role the Soviet Union might have played in the revolt.

Abdel Fattal Ismail, known to favor close ties with Moscow, appeared to have emerged as the new strongman in Southern Yemen, which is strategically located opposite the Horn of Africa and astride the Bab el Mandeb straits, a chokepoint on oil lanes through the Red Sea.

Key installations in Aden were said to be under the control of heavily armed Cuban-trained militia forces personally loyal to Mr. Ismail, a veteran Communist and union organizer.

No casualty figures were available, but earlier the news agency said that ambulances raced through the streets taking victims to hospitals after fighting that involved mortars and machine guns.

Following today's ouster of President Ali, Aden radio said that former Premier Ali Nasser Mohammed had been named president, but he is likely to be only a figurehead since he lacks a power base comparable to Mr. Ismail's following in the militia and party.

The coup climaxed a long rivalry between the two Southern Yemeni leaders. Although officially allied to the Soviet Union, Mr. Ali was considered more moderate than Mr. Ismail, who enjoyed direct Soviet support for his militia and East German help with security services.

The fighting erupted at dawn after an all-night leadership debate about charges from neighboring Yemen that Southern Yemen had



From left, Ali Nasser Mohamed, Abdel Fattal Ismail and Salim Robaya Ali, shown in a 1977 photo taken in Southern Yemen.

## Mixed Couple Forced Apart Moslem Woman's Plight — War of Religion, Sex

By Henry Giniiger

MONTREAL, June 26 (NYT) — Public opinion in Quebec and France has been "soured" by the plight of a 26-year-old Algerian Moslem woman whose family apparently has separated her forcibly from her non-Moslem husband.

Dalia Maschino is now in the Algerian town of El Eulima, depressed to the point of contemplating suicide, according to a letter that her husband, Denis, a French citizen, read to reporters in Montreal last week.

A police investigation is under way in Montreal, where the couple lived until they were forced apart in April, and the Canadian government is awaiting a formal complaint before it makes official representations in Algeria.

Denis Maschino, who is also 26, was born in Morocco of French parents and was raised in Algeria, where he met Dalia. Her orthodox family did not approve of the relationship. Without informing the family, Denis and Dalia went to Paris in 1975, and they were married six months later.

Moved to Montreal

Fearing the wrath of Dalia's brother, Messoud, Zegha, a wealthy and flamboyant businessman who has close connections with the Algerian government, the couple took refuge in Montreal shortly after the marriage and became students. They also applied for Canadian citizenship.

Mr. Zegha, who is involved in extensive commercial and real-estate dealings, is understood to be a close friend of President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria. He is said to share with the president an interest in most Algerian men, a respect

## Considering British-U.S. Joint Venture

### Callaghan Meets U.S. Plane Builders

By Richard Wirtkin

NEW YORK, June 26 (NYT) — Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain held meetings in Washington during the weekend with U.S. executives to gain perspective on a critical airliner-production decision soon to be made by the British.

A special Cabinet committee is weighing the issue of which foreign plane makers his country's industry will collaborate with in turning out new airliners between now and the year 2000. The main options are joint ventures with the United States, with Europe, or with both together.

"The decision has got to be made, it's likely to be made, over the next few weeks," Tom McCaffrey, the prime minister's press secretary, said yesterday. He added, however, that the answer would probably not emerge before July 6, when Mr. Callaghan is to attend a European Council meeting in Bremen, West Germany. He will then have a chance to discuss the airliner options with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France.

[President Carter had breakfast today with Mr. Callaghan at the White House. No details of their conversation were released.]

Mr. McCaffrey described Mr. Callaghan's conversations with U.S. businessmen as "really talking about the future of the aircraft industry in Britain," and he said it

## 18 in Copter Dead in Norway

OSLO, June 26 (AP) — A Norwegian helicopter crashed into the sea northwest of Bergen today and all 18 persons aboard were believed killed, the Norwegian Coast Guard said.

Thirteen bodies were recovered, a coast guard spokesman said. He said that the Sikorsky S-61 helicopter, owned by Helicopter Service, carried 16 passengers, including six non-Norwegians and two Norwegian crew members. No identities were disclosed.

## The Acropolis: Mortality and Magic

By Nicholas Gage

ATHENS, June 26 (NYT) — While a hot wind redistributed the dust around the columns of the Parthenon, 35-year-old Ylgoros Deliyannis stormed into the control center on the Acropolis and demanded loudly in Greek to see the director.

"I've lived in Athens all my life and today I suddenly wanted to come up here, to walk where my ancestors walked, and now they won't let me go inside the Parthenon," he protested. "I'll pay whatever it takes, but even if you try to stop me, I'm going in."

The secretary in the reception room exchanged glances and told Mr. Deliyannis that they would present his case to the director but that he would have to wait. Angriely he sat and crossed his arms, staring at the door of the director's office.

George Cocaine, 62, from Worcester, Mass., got out of a taxi at the foot of the stone path that leads to the Acropolis. The taxi driver explained that he could not drive any farther because automobiles had been banned from the hill. Sulfur in the polluted Athenian air, combining with oxygen, was turning the surfaces of the ancient stones into gypsum that is slowly being washed away by the rain.

Wearing Down Floor

The feet of two million visitors a year were wearing valleys through the floor of the Parthenon, the taxi driver said, which is why tourists have been barred from going inside. The Erechtheum is covered with scaffolding in preparation for removing the Caryatids — the stone maidens that support the southern portico — and replacing them with cement reproductions.

Mr. Cocaine told the driver to wait for him. As he started up the path, he reflected that the Acropolis might be mortal after all. When the doctors told him last August that he had cancer and probably would not live past January, he had wrestled with his faith and come to terms with his



The Parthenon, along with the Erechtheum in the Acropolis, will be obscured by scaffolding as workmen replace iron cores in its columns. Pollution and footsteps threaten the works.

## Pan Am Said to Consider Concorde Atlantic Lease

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, June 26 (NYT) — Pan American World Airways is considering leasing a British-French supersonic Concorde airliner for use on North Atlantic routes, according to executives at the British and French manufacturing companies.

The executives said today that Pan American has asked "in strict confidence" for detailed information about leasing a Concorde, including the cost, from Aerospatiale, the French government-owned company that builds the Concorde in collaboration with the nationalized British Aerospace Corp.

Although discussions are said to be still "at a very preliminary stage," any leasing agreement would be between Pan Am and the British and French governments, which are jointly financing construction of the four remaining unsold Concorde.

Worried by Concorde

Pan Am is understood to be worried by the inroads that British Airways and Air France are making into the first-class transatlantic passenger market with their expensive Concorde service between London and Paris and Washington and New York.

## Iceland Social Democrats Gain in General Elections

REYKJAVIK, June 26 (UPI) — The Social Democratic opposition today won a "historical" victory in Iceland's general elections, the party leader said after 90 percent of the votes were counted.

"It is a historical outcome and the change is much greater than I had expected," the Social Democratic Party chairman, Benedikt Groendal, said.

When 90 percent of the votes were counted after yesterday's elections, the Social Democrats held 13 seats, 8 more than in the 1974 elections.

The governing Independence and Progressive parties lost 10 of their combined 42 seats in the 60-seat Parliament, and a minister said the coalition would resign.

"It is obvious the government has to resign," said Finnur Augustsson, foreign minister and vice chairman of the Progressive Party.

The leftist People's Alliance increased their mandates by 3 to 14. A nonparty candidate won a seat, while the Liberal Party lost its two seats in the Althing, the world's oldest parliament, founded in 930.

The Social Democrats, holding a key position after their boost, were expected either to revive their 1958-1971 coalition with the Independence Party or to form a left-center government with the People's Alliance and the Progressive Party.

Independence Party Premier Geir Halldorsson's government apparently suffered a backlash from its anti-inflation measures.

The inflation, caused by the 1973 oil crisis and perpetuated by an index system automatically adjusting wages after price increases, runs at 40 percent on Iceland.

The government called for wage restraint in its campaign, while the opposition parties said the government put too much pressure on the wage-earners. Inflation could be stemmed through successive lowering of prices and wages, the opposition said.

Iceland's NATO membership, the main question in 1974 when the People's Alliance called for a withdrawal from NATO and the dismantling of the 2,900-man U.S. Keflavik base, was brought up only briefly in this campaign, when Mr. Halldorsson said his government's victory stopped the plan.



## After South Lebanon Fighting

## PLO's Outlook Said to Improve

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT, June 26 (NYT) — The fortunes of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which were in decline early this year, appear to have improved in the three months since Israel invaded southern Lebanon with the declared aim of "uprooting" the guerrillas.

Although Palestinian units have been pushed north of the Litani River by the invasion — and kept there by the 6,000-member UN peacekeeping force — Palestinian leaders and Western diplomats share the view that the Israeli thrust fell short of its goals.

"Right now, I'm looking for the political benefits for the Israelis, and I just don't see them," said a Western diplomat who at the time of the March fighting thought that the Palestinians had been dealt a serious blow.

From the Palestinian perspective, the "eight-day war," as guerrilla leaders are calling the conflict, produced several gains. For one, the irregulars of Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, stood and fought the Israelis, beating an orderly retreat

north of the Litani in the face of far superior firepower. The number of guerrillas killed — a toll of between 250 and 300 is widely mentioned — was not tolerably high, and weapons captured or destroyed are said to have been replaced by the Palestinians' Arab suppliers. A new generation of guerrilla-driven Toyota jeeps can be seen on the roads in southern Lebanon.

The southern fighting was "the first chance of its kind" for direct confrontation with the Israelis, commented Shafik al-Hout, head of the PLO office in Beirut. "Before, the Israelis have always been like ghosts. It was a test, and the results have been more than satisfactory."

He said of the Palestinians: "They fought and they resisted beautifully. No panic, no running away."

In the still unfinished diplomatic wrangling over positioning of UN troops in the south, Palestinians believe that the PLO has emerged with an enhanced diplomatic standing as a party in the Middle East conflict. Last month, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim visited

Mr. Arafat in his "operations room" at the Sabra refugee camp here. The Syrian Army, which dominates the 30,000-man Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon, has not moved south to the Litani to extinguish the Palestinians' remaining freedom of movement, as the United States, some Israeli military leaders and the Lebanese government hoped it would.

## No Syrian Move

President Hafez al-Assad of Syria faces a possible confrontation with Christian militiamen in central Lebanon who have ties to Israel. He is believed to want to avoid a simultaneous clash with the Palestinians. Zuheir Mohsen, chief of the Syrian-controlled Palestinian organization as-Saika, has said in his Beirut office that Syria had no plans to move its army south.

He said Mr. Assad and Lebanese President Elias Sarkis had agreed that 1,500 soldiers from the embryonic Lebanese Army, now being rebuilt after the civil war, should be sent to the strip of borderland held by Christian irregulars supported by Israel. But refusal of these irregulars to cede their positions to the United Nations obliged Mr. Sarkis to "freeze" this decision, Mr. Mohsen said.

The Christians' retention of this stretch of borderland, which is much larger than the three enclaves they controlled before the invasion, would constitute an Israeli gain. But the image of the militiamen defying both their own government and the international community contrasts with Mr. Arafat's studied posture of cooperation with UN forces, adopted after some sharp confrontations involving Palestinian gunmen last month.

A major Palestinian setback stemming from the March fighting, which left at least 1,000 Lebanese civilians dead, is a continuing growth of anti-Palestinian sentiment among Lebanese who blame the presence of 400,000 Palestinians for their troubles. But a bloody feud in Lebanon's Maronite Catholic leadership has prevented emergence of a national anti-Palestinian coalition.

## Slow Death

"We can see who was victorious and who lost the battle, because any military battle should be calculated according to its political results," says Yasser Abed Rabbo, who belongs to the PLO's 15-member executive committee. "I can't say that it's better, but in terms of the aims of the Israeli aggression we can say that we did not lose the battle."

Mr. Rabbo argues that Palestinian "steadfastness in a difficult battle of eight days" improved morale among the pivotal Palestinian communities in Jordan and the Israeli-occupied West Bank. He said that large numbers of Palestinians from Jordan have volunteered to fight here.

Palestinian spirits had sagged badly after the devastating and confusing Lebanese civil war in 1975 and 1976, which brought the guerrillas into an open, losing conflict with the Syrian Army.

The improvement in the PLO's position coincides with what looks like the slow death of the 7-month-old peace initiative with Israel by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, which had opened splits in Palestinian ranks.



SNOWS OF SUMMER — It was summer when these cows in Breda, Switzerland, were taken to Alpine meadows for grazing. Then the snows came Sunday, and it was back to the barns. The unexpected reminder of winter also disrupted the region's summer resorts.

## Guerrillas Seeking Control of Countryside

## Missions Are Prime Rhodesian Targets

By David B. Ottaway

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 26 (WP) — Christian missionaries and their schools have become a prime target in a war that is dramatically changing in scope and character as nationalist guerrillas seek to show it is they who control the countryside.

In the last three weeks, 12 missionaries and their children have been killed, and at least three and probably four mission schools with more than 1,000 students have been closed in various parts of the country.

A band of armed guerrillas visited the Elton Mission Emmanuel Secondary School deep in the Vumba Mountains along the Mozambique border Friday and axed, clubbed and bayoneted to death eight missionaries and four of their children, including a 3-week-old baby.

That brought to 33 the number of missionaries and dependents killed since the war began escalating here six years ago.

Even before the Vumba massacre many of the dozen or more missionary groups working in Rhodesia were weighing whether to continue their operations, and which of their hundreds of schools, hospitals and mission stations must close because of the rapidly deteriorating security situation.

The flight of missionaries from the countryside seems bound to pick up as it becomes clearer that they are being deliberately selected for attack.

For the several thousand missionaries scattered throughout Rhodesia and their churches, it is an agonizing choice. Some of them have been working in the rural areas for 30 or more years and are extremely reluctant to deprive the African population of the only

schools, clinics and hospitals available.

"Give us police protection, and we'll carry on as before," said Ronald Bryan Chapman, director of the Emmanuel Secondary School as the 12 bodies of the missionaries and their children were being carried away and 260 students were boarding buses to return home.

"Naturally there is a concern for the missionaries' safety," said Logan Anip, head of the Southern Baptist Convention after the death by stabbing in mid-June of the American Baptist missionary Archie Dunaway. "But our priority is to do what the local black people desire."

## Hospital Threatened

The Baptists nonetheless are on the point of closing a primary school with 150 children, a secondary one with 200 students and a hospital serving 250,000 in the Sanyati tribal reserve in central Rhodesia.

As of early June, 61 primary schools had been burned down by the guerrillas, and 709 of them had been closed for security reasons. The government estimated that that enrollment of African students was 200,000 less than it should have been.

Many of the schools being closed, particularly the high schools, are run by the missionaries, although financed heavily by the government.

At the primary level, missionaries were running more than 300 schools with 90,000 pupils last year, about 10 percent of the total enrollment. They were also operating 100 high schools having 27,000 students or nearly 60 percent of the total.

Around 200 mission primary schools and a dozen secondary ones have been shut down in the last several years because of the

war, and now the pace of closings seems to be accelerating.

"It is difficult to understand why they want to deny the children education," remarked A. J. Smith, an official responsible for African education. "I still cannot come up with any explanation that makes any sense. They seem to want to destroy the fabric of education."

Earlier in the war the two nationalist guerrilla groups, the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), regularly visited the missionary-run secondary schools in the backcountry to get young recruits for their armies. Thousands went, or were taken, across the border into either Mozambique or Zambia for training.

But both groups now have more recruits than they can handle, with 10,000 or more guerrillas in each of their armies. ZANU is reported to have stopped recruiting of new guerrillas completely, and ZAPU has more than enough without the "freedom fighters" among the 13,000 refugees living in Botswana and 20,000 in Zambia.

## Encouraged to Stay

Neither group is now encouraging students or youth to leave the country. When guerrillas recently visited the Catholic mission school at Beit, near Wankie in western Rhodesia, "they just told them to stop going to school and not to leave the area to go to school elsewhere," according to a Catholic missionary.

When they talked to the students at Emmanuel school Friday night, the guerrillas ordered them to go home but made no effort to take them to Mozambique, which is only about 4 miles away.

The nationalists used to blame black commandos of the Rhodesian Army for the slaying of missionaries, saying it was a ruse to discredit them and deny any involvement in such deeds. Many black Africans still seem to believe government troops are responsible and not the "boys in the bush," as the nationalists/guerrillas are called.

But it seems highly unlikely the government would deliberately seek to undermine its own authority in the countryside, as is happening with the departure of the missionaries and closing of government-supported institutions.

Some of the missionaries see it all as a Communist assault on the Christian churches, aimed at undermining their influence over the 6.5 million Africans in Rhodesia, a large proportion of whom are Christians.

"The guerrillas are telling the people, 'don't go to church,'" a Catholic priest said. "The questions the children ask after coming back from vacation show they have been receiving Communist indoctrination," he added.

The guides who are without customers sit halfway up the path to the Acropolis on folding chairs, offering tours in 12 languages — including Arabic but not Japanese — at the cost of 525 drachmas, about \$16, an hour.

"We sell know-how," said Stephanos Mastonakis, 57, who has picked up a few U.S. phrases in his 18 years as a guide. "Some of the tourists who come here are completely uneducated. They may come from the Amazon, or even Mississippi. But they want to learn. We take them around, we show them the wonders here. We tell them 2,000 words, maybe they remember 100. But when they go away, they are a little more cultured, a little more educated. They have changed."

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## Opposing the Kremlin

## U.S., Chinese Aims In Africa Coincide

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, June 26 (NYT) — On a tour of Africa some years ago, Chou En-lai remarked that the continent was "ripe for revolution."

Little did he anticipate that having thrown off colonialism, the fledgling states of Africa would remain ripe for foreign intervention, and that China would find itself aligned with the United States and the former European colonial powers against the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The recent visit by Foreign Minister Huang Hua to Zaire served to underscore China's curious role in Africa. Mr. Hua, who pledged aid and support to President Mobutu Sese Seko, called last month's invasion of Zaire's Shaba province by Katangan rebels "part of a world strategy of domination" by Moscow. Last week, China dispatched a group of instructors to help train Zairian Navy.

In part, these Chinese missions to Zaire reflect a new assertiveness that has characterized Peking's recent foreign dealings. This self-confident approach also seems to lie behind last week's report that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has chosen Yugoslavia and Romania for his first visits to Europe since assuming office. It also is involved in Peking's growing hostility toward Vietnam.

Analysts of Chinese affairs reason that this new policy may reflect the personality and style of Teng Hsiao-ping, the twice-purged deputy prime minister who is Peking's key decision maker. But it would be a mistake, they believe, to conclude that the gestures toward Zaire portend a new African initiative by Peking.

## Chinese Obsession

It is not so much an interest in Africa that has spurred Peking's concern but an obsession with stopping the spread of Soviet influence there. Since 1970, when China resumed diplomatic activity after the Cultural Revolution, Peking has provided Africa with \$1.5 billion in grant aid, almost double the amount pledged by Moscow.

China's largest aid project in Africa is the Tanzanian railway, linking landlocked Zambia with the Indian Ocean at Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The 1,160-mile line, completed in 1976, was built by 15,000 Chinese workers at a cost of \$460 million after the World Bank and Western nations had turned it down as impractical.

But President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania has remained on close terms with Moscow and recently indirectly criticized China's position on Zaire. Moreover, the railway has been plagued by accidents, sloppy maintenance and congestion at Dar es Salaam.

## Visiting Africans

In the last few years, Peking has also been a mecca for visiting African leaders. So far this year, five heads of state have made the trip.

## Versailles Palace Bomb Ruins Empire Collection

(Continued from Page 1)

around that the alarm went out, he said.

The most heavily damaged painting, by Debret, portrayed Napoleon making the first presentations of the Legion of Honor. The suite's paintings date from or depict scenes from the Napoleonic era. Also damaged were 11 antique chairs and bench seats, three plaster busts, four candelabra, ornate curtains and sculpted woodwork.

Police were tipped at 9 a.m., seven hours after the blast, that another bomb would go off in one of the two Trianon palaces on the palace grounds. Some art works were removed, but bomb experts found nothing, and the Grand Trianon opened for tours as usual. The main Versailles palace is closed on Mondays.

The damaged paintings were listed as follows:

- "First Distribution of Legion of Honor Crosses in the Church of the Invalides," by Debret, first exhibited in 1812.
- "Napoleon Receiving at St. Cloud the Document Which Proclaimed Him Emperor of the French," by Rouget, first exhibited in 1838.
- "Preliminaries to the Peace Signed at Leoben," by Guillon-Lethiere, first shown in 1806.
- "Napoleon on the Battlefield at Eylau," by Mauzeisse, after the painting by Gros currently at the Louvre.
- "Portrait of Jean-Baptiste Kleber, General of the Army of the

East," by Ansiaux, first shown in 1804.

Six portraits of Egyptian sheikhs, by Rigo, commissioned by Napoleon.

"Gen. Bonaparte Pardoning the Cairo Mutineers," by Guerin, first shown in 1808, and a decorative panel by the same artist.

"The Death of Desaix at Marengo," by Broc, first shown in 1806.

"Gen. Bonaparte at the Council of the 500 at St. Cloud," commissioned by Louis Philippe from Bouchet in 1840, and a decorative panel by the same artist.

A Concorde Lease Plan (Continued from Page 1)

built, which could be available for leasing. After investing about \$4 billion in the Concorde project, the British and French governments have taken a firm decision to discontinue production when the last four planes are finished at the end of the year.

Today, British and French aviation officials emphasized that the decision to stop Concorde production at the end of this year will not be affected by any leasing arrangement with Pan Am.

So far, the only airlines to buy the Concorde are the British and French government-owned carriers, British Airways, which bought five, and Air France, which bought four. Iran and China have preliminary purchasing agreements at a reported price of about \$75 million each.

Leasing Preferred Today, some aviation officials speculated that these countries might also now prefer to lease the plane rather than to buy it.

Singapore Airlines recently leased a British Airways Concorde for a joint service between the Gulf and Singapore. In the United States, Braniff Airlines has just received Civil Aeronautics Board permission to fly leased British Airways and Air France Concordes at subsonic speed between Washington and Dallas.

Although British Airways and Air France both report growing passenger interest in Concorde, particularly from expense-account travelers, the two airlines say they are still losing money flying it.

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## Use Trade as Lever on Russia, U.S. Aide Says in Secret Speech

By Fred Barbash  
WASHINGTON, June 26 (WP) — A senior National Security Council official, in remarks meant to be off-the-record, has called for the concerted use of economic trade as a U.S. lever on Soviet military and economic policy.

Samuel Huntington, an NSC specialist on Soviet affairs, suggested that the council help wield that lever by reviewing export licenses requested by U.S. businesses. The council is headed by presidential adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, with whom Mr. Huntington maintains an exceptionally close relationship.

Mr. Huntington reportedly told the group that it should be made

clear to the Soviet Union that the flow of exports could be turned on or off according to the Soviet willingness to cooperate with the United States, whether it in Angola or in arms limitation talks.

The United States should assume a posture of "conditioned flexibility" to be used in the current low state of U.S.-Soviet relations, he said, according to notes taken of his remarks. Although Mr. Huntington emphasized that he was speaking only for himself and not for the Carter administration, some of the businessmen attending bristled at the speech. Except for military useful items, U.S. companies can and do sell almost anything they please in the Soviet Union — from Pepsi-Cola to computers.

Nearly \$2 billion worth of goods flow between the two countries with limited regard for Soviet foreign or political policy.

Other observers suggested, however, that Mr. Huntington's re-

marks represented the continuing intense debate within the government over the broad scope of U.S. policy and that, while his ideas have been discussed, there is no plan to implement them.

His views are considered extreme and hawkish by many. If the administration decides to consider them seriously, they undoubtedly would meet vigorous opposition not only from exporters but from farm interests heavily dependent on sales to the Soviet Union, and from Congress, where legislation would be required.

**Leverage Tried Before**  
The use of trade for leverage has been tried recently, most notably through the Jackson-Vanik amendment that tied most-favored-status for the Soviet Union to Jewish emigration. But the Carter administration, even as the debate has escalated, has yet to propose anything similar to Mr. Huntington's proposals.

Mr. Huntington, who is on leave from his Harvard professorship, has been known as a hardliner. His close relationship with Mr. Brzezinski is attested to by their collaboration in 1964 on the book, "Political Power: USA-USSR," and by the fact that Mr. Huntington accompanied Mr. Brzezinski on a recent trip to China.

Mr. Huntington declined to comment publicly on the speech. But others said that, at the outset, he placed it in the context of the current period of U.S.-Soviet relations and the administration's reassessment of its policies during the last year.

U.S. trade policy has not adjusted to the need to counter Soviet expansion, as exemplified by Communist activities in Africa, or to the need to encourage cooperation in such areas as the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT), he told the group.

**Pendulum Policy**  
Instead, the country has swung broadly from one extreme to another: from the "denial" of trade during the Cold War years of the '50s and '60s to a "laissez faire" posture of relatively uninhibited trade. Mr. Huntington said that neither approach was right for the moment.

Last March, in a speech that Mr. Huntington reportedly helped draft, President Carter warned that Soviet actions could rebound against U.S.-Soviet cooperation "toward common social, scientific and economic goals."

Similarly, in Mr. Carter's June 7 Annapolis speech on Soviet-U.S. relations, the president said that the administration had "no desire" to link the SALT negotiations "with other competitive relationships, nor to impose other special conditions on the process." But he noted that in a democratic society, where public opinion helps shape foreign policy, "we recognize that tensions, sharp disputes or threats to peace will complicate the quest for an agreement."



IT COULD HAVE BEEN WORSE — An attendant in a New Orleans parking ramp sweeps off some of the debris that dropped onto cars when another car broke through a third-floor wall. There were no injuries in the accident.

## Oldest Known Vertebrate Discovered in Wyoming

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, June 26 (NYT) — Fossil remains of what may be the oldest known vertebrate, a primitive jawless fish that lived about 510 million years ago, have been discovered by a paleontologist with the U.S. Geological Survey.

All that has been found of the fish, which shared the oceans of the late Cambrian Period with the trilobites and other primitive invertebrates, are a few small fragments of its bony external plates.

The bits of plate appear to be the same as those of a fish previously known to have lived 470 million years ago. Thus the discovery pushes back the age of the species known as *nanatolepis*.

The discovery was made by Dr. John Repetsky of the Geological

## 4 Claim Slaying At Baja Prison

TIJUANA, Mexico, June 26 (UPI) — Four inmates with narcotics records have confessed to killing the warden of Baja California State Prison and seven others as part of an escape plot, police said.

They planned to create a disturbance in the prison yard that would have them placed in solitary confinement, where they could have tried to tunnel their way out of the crowded La Mesa penitentiary, police said.

Survey, a branch of the Department of the Interior.

Rock bearing the fossils was collected in Crook County, Wyoming, where there used to be a warm sea before North America drifted to its present position on the globe.

**Warm Sea**

Dr. Repetsky said that it is generally assumed that *nanatolepis* had an internal skeleton of cartilage, a substance that usually does not fossilize. He said the creature also seemed to be similar to a primitive fish reported earlier this year in Australia.

These fossils, reported by Dr. Alex Ritchie of the Australian Museum in Sydney, consist of the external plates of the forward half of a 6-inch-long fish. The fish may have looked like a small lamprey, a jawless fish of modern times that retains many of the primitive features presumed to have been possessed by the earliest fishes.

The Australian fish was said to have been about 480 million years old. This date and that of the Wyoming fish are based on the types of trilobites found with the fossils. A chronological sequence of when various trilobite species appear and disappear in the fossil record has been established by radioactive dating of rock bearing the fossils.

Fish with skeletons of cartilage are generally believed to have been ancestors of fish with bony skeletons. From the bony fishes evolved the first vertebrates to emerge from the sea, joining insects on the land.

By U.S. Intelligence Agencies

## Alien Terrorists Linked to Palestinians

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 26 (NYT) — U.S. intelligence agencies, drawing largely on information from foreign intelligence sources, have linked terrorists from 14 countries with international operations of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The largest number of foreign terrorists who have cooperated with the Palestinians during the last nine years came from West Germany, according to a presentation by U.S. Air Force intelligence officials to a member of Congress.

"Germans comprised the single largest foreign group," said Charles Russell, chief of the acquisitions and analysis division in the Air Force's Directorate of Counterintelligence in a letter sent last week to Rep. William Lehman, D-Fla.

Mr. Russell added that in the international operations of the Palestinian organization, "probably more Germans have been involved than Palestinians." His compilation showed, however, that during the last decade, the Popular Front, headed by George Habash, also received assistance from one or more terrorists from the Netherlands, Brazil, France, Venezuela, Britain, Colombia, Turkey, Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Jordan, Lebanon and Italy.

**12 West Germans Listed**

The compilation lists 12 West Germans who received training either from Mr. Habash's group or from el-Fatah, the major Palestinian group.

The first West Germans to receive training from Palestinians were members of the Baader-Meinhof gang, named for Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof. Along

with others, they were given weapons training in 1970 and 1971 at Fatah camps in Ba'albek, Lebanon, and in Syria. Later gang members who called themselves the Red Army Faction participated in terrorist actions in Europe. Virtually all of the original members of the group are dead, including Baader and Miss Meinhof.

The second group of West Germans, constituting offshoots of the Red Army Faction, was trained almost entirely by Popular Front specialists based in Southern Yemen, according to the intelligence compilation.

The group included two West Germans, Gabriele Kroecher-Tiedemann and Hans-Joachim Klein, who were part of the so-called Popular Front team that attacked a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Vienna in December, 1975. At least six other West Germans are listed as having received Popular Front training in Southern Yemen before committing acts of terrorism.

**Various Joint Ventures**

The listing, which was requested by Rep. Lehman to augment a briefing on terrorism for the Congressional Research Service, described cooperative ventures "in

which West Germans helped procure vehicles for Palestinian terrorists in Paris, joined in an attempted rocket attack on an Israeli aircraft in Kenya in January, 1976, and participated in an airplane hijacking in June, 1976, that ended in Entebbe, Uganda, where hostages were freed by Israeli commandos.

The pro-Palestinian stance of the West German terrorists dates back a decade, according to their published statements and manifestos. It was the counterpart of intensive anti-Zionist agitation that developed among West German leftists after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

## Cameroon Reported To Seek Japan Deal

TOKYO, June 26 (UPI) — Cameroon has offered its mineral resources, including bauxite, to Japan in exchange for Japanese aid, government sources reported today.

Sources in the office of Premier Takeo Fukuda said that the offer was made in a letter brought by Youssouf Daouda, Cameroon's minister of economic affairs and planning, who is here on a goodwill visit.

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## A Year After Elections

## Spain's Fragile Democracy Takes Root

By Ronald Koven

MADRID, June 26 (WP) — "Franco died... was it two years ago? No one remembers... I don't remember myself. He is really old."

The comment was made by a 40-year-old member of the Spanish Cabinet: Joaquín Carmona, Minister of the Interior, who is also head of the Civil Guard.

A year after the first free parliamentary elections in 40 years, Spain's democracy seems to have taken hold, with a full spectrum of additional European parties and a free press.

Yet there is a growing sense that the system is fragile and that any of several problems could touch off a reversal of the process.

A growing disillusionment with democracy itself because it has failed to provide overnight solutions to Spain's problems.

The rise of the Communist Party, whose 9-percent support in the 1977 elections was considered a natural low.

A resurgence of fascism.

The lack of cohesion among the two dominant parties: the Socialist and the ruling Center Democratic Union Party are young, inexperienced and untested.

An economy that is having difficulty in converting from state control to freedom, resulting in high unemployment, inflation and insufficient investment.

The insistence by the traditional regions, led by Catalonia and the Basque country, on an autonomy that the political right suspects only a step toward breaking the unity.

Political leaders are creating a consensus that is not natural to the Spanish political temperament. The most persistent criticism heard of Premier Adolfo Suárez, even voiced privately by some of his Cabinet ministers, is that he is a pragmatist who cannot be classified on the left or the right.

"This country likes bulls and blood," Fernando Omeña, a noted columnist said. "When consensus is reached, people are disappointed."

The Communist Party is the most ardent proponent of the national consensus and finds a willing partner in Premier Suárez. A year of close Communist collaboration with the government is widely thought to have eased public hesitation as the Communists reach for an Italian-style "historic compromise" with the center-right.

"A Socialist-Communist coalition is out," a Cabinet minister on the government's left said. "The leaders of both parties oppose it. It would automatically produce another civil war."

The agreement among the four main parties — the Communists and Socialists on the left and the Democratic Union and Popular Alliance on the right — has left the opposition nowhere to express itself but the street. In most of Western Europe, the street means the left. In Spain, it means the fascists.

The fascists are playing on nostalgia for law and the uninterrupted economic growth of the Franco times. For the broad-based political establishment, Franco may well be dead. But the youngsters of Blas Pinar's fascist Front Force spend much of their time painting graffiti saying "Franco is Among Us."

If the political prospects seem uncertain, the economic outlook is even more clouded.

Under Franco, the economy grew steadily at about 6 percent a year in the decade 1965-75, making Spain the 10th largest industrial power. Since Franco's death on Nov. 20, 1975, it has been suffering a recession. The average annual growth rate over the three years has been 1.7 percent.

And business confidence has been snatched by the effects of the oil crisis, a 26-percent inflation rate last year and a rising unemployment rate of more than 6 percent — huge for Spain.

"It's not a bright picture," Mr. Garrigues said. "To control inflation, we're going to have to slow down the economy. That means more unemployment and more votes for the left and a backlash from the extreme right."

A proposed new constitution is a potential time bomb of another kind. In the name of consensus, it contains articles advocating both socialism and a free market economy.

"The peculiar political situation in Spain," said Tierno Galván, Spain's leading constitutional lawyer, "forces us to accept a constitution that does not fit the national character."

If Franco is not highly regarded, it is he who provided the ingredient for the smooth transition from dictatorship. Franco selected King Juan Carlos, 40, as his successor and had him trained as an officer in all of the main branches of the armed forces.

"The old man knew exactly what he was doing," a parliamentary leader of Premier Suárez's party said. "The officers consider Juan Carlos one of them. Franco knew things would have to be different after him. In his political testament, Franco told the armed forces to obey the king, even if he does things differently."

When Mr. Suárez legalized the Communist Party a year ago, there was a great deal of muttering by the army rank and file. They are still muttering against autonomy for Spain's disparate regions. But they have not rebelled — undoubtedly because of their confidence in King Juan Carlos.

Because of the king, the right accepts that the left will not pursue the kind of revolutionary extremism that led to the 1936-39 civil war. And the king has won the support of the Socialists and Communists because they see him as the guarantor of the army's compliance.

Both Georgia and Armenia have their own alphabets and ancient and deep-rooted cultures predating Christian times. But both small nations eventually had to submit to Russian domination to escape the less tender mercies of the Turks and Persians, their aggressive southern neighbors.

Georgia and Armenia are among the most ethnically homogeneous republics in the Soviet Union. In the last census in 1970, more than 88 percent of Armenia's 2.5 million people were ethnic Armenians, and more than 66 percent of Georgia's 4.7 million inhabitants were ethnically Georgian.

In both places, the circulation of the principal indigenous-language newspapers outnumbered that of the main Russian-language papers by more than four to one.

When officials of the Russian-language papers try to explain why there could be a dispute with Moscow over language, their tortuous explanations indicate something deeper and more fundamental.

"Here in Tbilisi," said Nikolai Cherkizishvili, editor of the Russian-language Communist Party paper Zarya Vostoka, "our constitutional commission, in drafting the new national charter, just felt it wasn't necessary to specify that Georgian was the national language. We thought that in our republic that was simply reality."

But he added, "a certain part of the population evidently found it clearer to make it specific." Only Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan among the 15 republics had specified a national language in their old constitutions.

Many factors

Just how much leeway is allowed depends on many factors. On May 19, for instance, two civil-rights activists in Georgia, Zviad Gamsakhurdia and Merab Kostava, were sentenced to three years in labor camps and two in exile for "anti-Soviet agitation."

Mr. Gamsakhurdia had told two correspondents two years ago that he and others like him would welcome American military force to liberate Georgia from Soviet rule.

Georgians may have benefited slightly in Stalin's day from the fact that he was a Georgian, but Soviet Armenia has, in its attraction for Armenians outside the country, a different sort of leverage with Moscow.

Armenians all over the world feel a certain emotional tie to Yerevan. It is this outside constituency that explains the fact that the Armenian Church, which was founded in the fourth century and has defined Armenian culture and even politics down through the ages, still oper-

ates here in relative freedom. Services are even broadcast by loudspeakers outside the church in Echmiadzin.

Such a practice is unheard of anywhere else in the Soviet Union, even in neighboring Georgia, though its people also have an ancient Christian heritage. The name Georgia, in fact, derives from the prevalence of the image of St. George in their culture. Most of the world's Georgians today live within the Soviet borders, and their churches are hedged around with restrictions.

Armenians are still coming back to the homeland — about a thousand a year, mostly from former Armenian territory in Iran, according to Martiros Melkoonian of the Armenian Foreign Ministry.

But in the last two years, 3,152 Soviet Armenians have emigrated to the United States alone, according to U.S. Embassy officials in Moscow. About 500,000 Armenians live in North America. The Americans say Armenians are the largest group among those emigrating from the Soviet Union to the United States.

It is generally accepted that between 1921 and 1970 more than 200,000 Armenians came to Soviet Armenia from the diaspora that followed the 1915 Turkish massacres of Armenians. That figure included immigration from other parts of the Soviet Union, where 1.5 million Armenians still live outside the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The main reason for the recent surge in emigration is believed to be dissatisfaction with the rigorous living conditions in the countryside outside Yerevan, where new immigrants are no longer allowed to settle because of overcrowding.

Among children and young people, in most cases the ailments "disappeared without consequences."

The report implicitly concedes that inhabitants of Seveso suffered liver damage, although it maintains that no breakdown in liver functioning has been found.

Payments Reported

"Impairments of pregnancy, of the formation of the fetus and of the development of the child have not been observed," the report asserted.

The company said that scientific findings permitted "the confident assumption" that the population of Seveso had been exposed to small amounts of dioxin without "serious and permanent" damage to health.

Italian courts are looking into possible criminal responsibility for the explosion. The company said that civil suits had also been filed against it, but that settlements had been reached with most people who suffered from the dioxin contamination and with all of the businesses affected by the disaster. It gave no figures, but there are reports that Hoffmann-La Roche has paid out \$17 million.

Of the more than 700 persons evacuated immediately after the blast, most have returned to their homes in the Seveso area.

**Ethiopian Jets**

**Raid Somalia, Kill 1, Injure 4**

MOGADISHU, Somalia, June 26 (AP) — Ethiopian fighter planes yesterday crossed into northwest Somalia for the second time in three days and attacked settlements. Somalia said today.

Three Soviet-supplied MiG-21 and MiG-23 planes bombed the villages of Balah, Hanoos and Abdulkadir, killing a child and seriously injuring four persons, the Defense Ministry said.

The raid followed a one Thursday in which six Ethiopian planes attacked the border region town of Borna and surrounding villages, killing 12 persons and injuring 41, according to Somali officials.

Diplomatic observers in Mogadishu believe that Ethiopia is attacking Somali border areas in retaliation for the escalating war in Ethiopia's eastern Ogaden region where Somali guerrillas are conducting an increasingly effective war. Regular Somali troops were driven from the Ogaden last March in an Ethiopian offensive led by Cuban troops and Soviet military advisers.

**Cancer Cause**

**Suspected in Sleeping Aids**

BOSTON, June 26 (UPI) — Librium, the second most commonly prescribed drug in the United States, and methamphetamine, the active ingredient in several nonprescription sleeping aids, have been associated with cancer in rats, a researcher reported today.

The drugs are members of the chemical family called amines and when eaten with nitrites they form nitrosamines, one of the deadliest cancer-causing substances known.

When nitrites were fed to rats in combination with the drugs, a high percentage of liver and nervous system tumors resulted, said William Lijinsky of the Frederick Cancer Research Center of Maryland at a meeting of the American Chemical Society. Human beings have nitrite in their saliva and they ingest nitrite when they eat cooked meats cured with sodium nitrite, such as bacon, sausage and ham.

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**TWO HEADS?** — It is not a 2-headed ostrich, but a pair of the birds at the Lion County Safari Park in California.

after him. In his political testament, Franco told the armed forces to obey the king, even if he does things differently.

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Payments Reported

"Impairments of pregnancy, of the formation of the fetus and of the development of the child have not been observed," the report asserted.

The company said that scientific findings permitted "the confident assumption" that the population of Seveso had been exposed to small amounts of dioxin without "serious and permanent" damage to health.

Italian courts are looking into possible criminal responsibility for the explosion. The company said that civil suits had also been filed against it, but that settlements had been reached with most people who suffered from the dioxin contamination and with all of the businesses affected by the disaster. It gave no figures, but there are reports that Hoffmann-La Roche has paid out \$17 million.

Of the more than 700 persons evacuated immediately after the blast, most have returned to their homes in the Seveso area.

**Ethiopian Jets**

**Raid Somalia, Kill 1, Injure 4**

MOGADISHU, Somalia, June 26 (AP) — Ethiopian fighter planes yesterday crossed into northwest Somalia for the second time in three days and attacked settlements. Somalia said today.

Three Soviet-supplied MiG-21 and MiG-23 planes bombed the villages of Balah, Hanoos and Abdulkadir, killing a child and seriously injuring four persons, the Defense Ministry said.

The raid followed a one Thursday in which six Ethiopian planes attacked the border region town of Borna and surrounding villages, killing 12 persons and injuring 41, according to Somali officials.

Diplomatic observers in Mogadishu believe that Ethiopia is attacking Somali border areas in retaliation for the escalating war in Ethiopia's eastern Ogaden region where Somali guerrillas are conducting an increasingly effective war. Regular Somali troops were driven from the Ogaden last March in an Ethiopian offensive led by Cuban troops and Soviet military advisers.

**Cancer Cause**

**Suspected in Sleeping Aids**

BOSTON, June 26 (UPI) — Librium, the second most commonly prescribed drug in the United States, and methamphetamine, the active ingredient in several nonprescription sleeping aids, have been associated with cancer in rats, a researcher reported today.

The drugs are members of the chemical family called amines and when eaten with nitrites they form nitrosamines, one of the deadliest cancer-causing substances known.

When nitrites were fed to rats in combination with the drugs, a high percentage of liver and nervous system tumors resulted, said William Lijinsky of the Frederick Cancer Research Center of Maryland at a meeting of the American Chemical Society. Human beings have nitrite in their saliva and they ingest nitrite when they eat cooked meats cured with sodium nitrite, such as bacon, sausage and ham.

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## But Soviet, Ethnic Loyalties Can Clash

## Armenians, Georgians Have Latitude

By Craig R. Whitney

TBILISI, U.S.S.R., June 26 (NYT) — People in Soviet Georgia and Armenia have two loyalties: To the Soviet Union and to their Georgian and Armenian nations.

Officially, no conflict exists. But in fact, the loyalties occasionally clash. The possibility is always there and, as elsewhere in the Soviet Union, nationalism is a touchy subject here.

"It's a question of temperament," said Ladar Kabakhadze, a professor at the university here in the capital of Soviet Armenia.

"Small nations are always sensitive, and there are fears that the nation and its culture could be swallowed up — not necessarily by force."

A nerve twitched in Mr. Kabakhadze's face. He was trying to explain to two U.S. correspondents why language can be a point of friction here, but a man who never identified himself was also present at the interview.

"World Orchestra"

"In the world orchestra," Mr. Kabakhadze said tentatively, "all instruments should be allowed to play."

On April 14, about 5,000 students and other demonstrators marched down the main avenue of Tbilisi, from the university to the Georgian government headquarters, to protest against a new Constitution because it made no mention of Georgian as the official language of Soviet Georgia.

Overnight, the constitutional provision was reinserted, and adopted the next afternoon as part of the new charter.

That same week, but without any large-scale public outcry, the same thing happened in Yerevan, the capital of Armenia. On the very day the students were protesting in Tbilisi, Armenian was quietly reinstated in the Constitution as the national language of Armenia.

Old Cultures

Both Georgia and Armenia have their own alphabets and ancient and deep-rooted cultures predating Christian times. But both small nations eventually had to submit to Russian domination to escape the less tender mercies of the Turks and Persians, their aggressive southern neighbors.

Georgia and Armenia are among the most ethnically homogeneous republics in the Soviet Union. In the last census in 1970, more than 88 percent of Armenia's 2.5 million people were ethnic Armenians, and more than 66 percent of Georgia's 4.7 million inhabitants were ethnically Georgian.

Circulation Greater

In both places, the circulation of the principal indigenous-language newspapers outnumbered that of the main Russian-language papers by more than four to one.



New Enrollment Criteria Attacked

# China's Education Policy Reviving Class Disputes

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, June 26 (WP) — Ma Po was born into an intellectual Chinese family and later labeled an "active counter-revolutionary." So, despite his top grades in high school, he was sent to Inner Mongolia instead of college in 1966. Now, at 30, he has been allowed to enroll as a freshman at prestigious Peking University.

The change in policy has been so radical and sudden that it has brought the first shudders of a grassroots challenge to the policies of China's new leaders, the successors to the late Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

An official radio broadcast from the eastern province of Anhwei quotes education officials as charging that "the new enrollment system does not represent the interests of the working class and the poor and middle-level peasants, and runs counter to the party's class line."

Other recent broadcasts, and official articles have also hinted at new attacks on the educational system, the starting point for much political turmoil in China in the last two decades.

## Sudden Change

The new education system is clearly the most serious point of controversy in China today, an analyst said here. Travelers, who have talked to foreign students at Peking University say that there are signs of tension between senior students who were selected on political grounds and newcomers admitted on the basis of test scores. "The new system, students are not happy with the new breed," a foreign traveler said.

Ma Po, a Chinese major at Peking University, was among only 278,000 to gain admittance to universities out of 5.7 million who took entrance examinations. The exams were a key part of the sudden change in the school system.

During the last six years of Mao's life, according to official statements at the time and refugee interviews, many children of workers and peasant families who did not perform well in tests were still admitted to college.

Although the Chinese have not published figures comparing the numbers of workers and peasants enrolled under the Maoist and post-Mao systems, the few statistics available seem to indicate that they are not getting a share of college places based on their share of the population.

The province of Heilongjiang reported last month that 59 percent of its college students in the province were children of workers and peasants. But worker and peasant families are estimated to make up at least 80 percent of the Chinese population.

In a sharp criticism of the new system, education officials in Anhwei, who apparently perceive a trend against "laboring classes," said that "enrolling hundreds of thousands of students has offended tens of millions of students."

"If such things go unchecked," they said to colleagues supporting the changes, "we would like to see if the poor and lower-middle peasants will oppose you." The Anhwei broadcast derided critics of the new system, while acknowledging their existence.

Chinese leaders, particularly party Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping, have argued that universities must raise their academic standards if China is to modernize its economy rapidly.

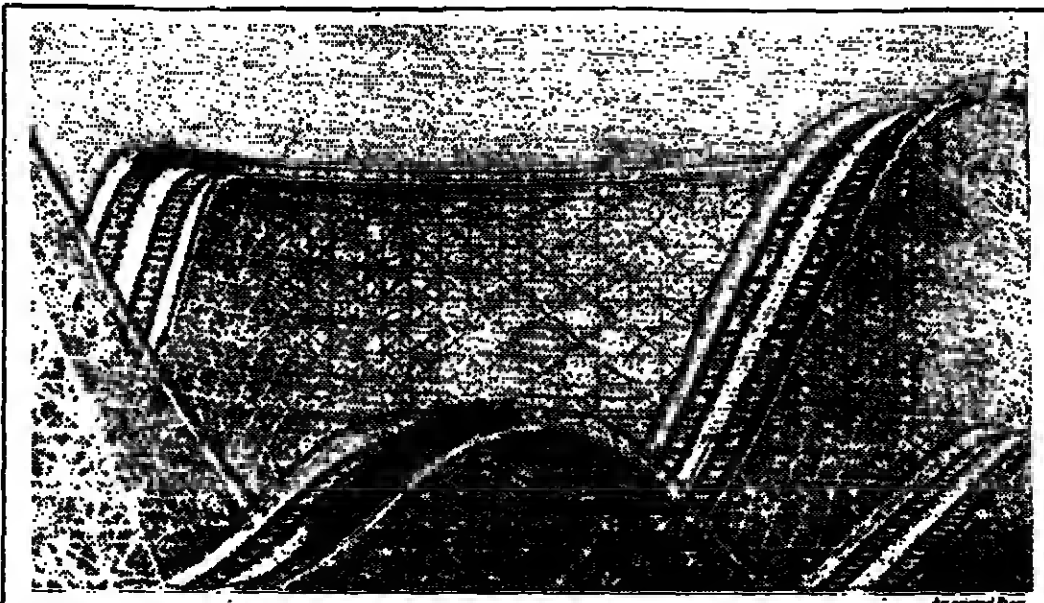
## 'Still Not Communism'

A recent Chinese news agency dispatch said that priority is given to workers or peasant youth if they have "equal marks" on the examination with young people from other social backgrounds.

But the 85 percent of Chinese youth who live in peasant villages and communes are at a great disadvantage in the tough college entrance test. A Chinese child growing up in a large city is usually guaranteed a place in senior high school. In the countryside, there are not enough senior high schools for everyone, and in those that do exist the equipment and teachers are not as good as at city schools.

"Socialist society is still not communism and the differences in the level of education between rural and urban schools, a relic of history, still exist," the news agency said. "The gap is being narrowed step by step, but the only way to eliminate it completely is to develop primary and secondary education in the rural areas and raise their education standards. It cannot be done by changing the principle of selecting the best students."

Ma Po's mother is a novelist, his father a university administrator. Like many intellectually inclined party members, they were severely attacked during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s. Their son was similarly punished by being sent to work for five years in an Inner Mongolian rock quarry. In a recent Peking Review article he recalled the day when he was finally exonerated. "I was so overjoyed that I rushed outside and ran wildly about and rolled on the snow."



WHIPPING 'ROUND THE RAILS' — Two trains whoosh riders along the undulating tracks of a new roller coaster at an amusement park in Valencia, Calif. Park officials say that the coaster, built from 1.2 million board feet of lumber, is twice as big as any other.

## Expelled UN Envoy Reported in Car Crash

# Vietnamese in U.S. Spy Case Is Dead

WASHINGTON, June 26 (NYT) — The Vietnamese mission to the United Nations has informed the State Department of the death of Dinh Ba Thi, a delegate to the United Nations who was expelled from the United States in February for his alleged complicity in a U.S. espionage case.

A department spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said that the Vietnamese mission had relayed the word last week that Mr. Thi had died in an automobile accident in Vietnam about 10 days ago.

Newsweek, in its current edition, quotes unnamed sources as saying that Mr. Thi was murdered, probably by Vietnamese anti-Communist guerrillas.

## No Corroboration

"Murdered? We can't corroborate that," the State Department spokesman said. "We have no indication from our own sources that that is true. The mission informed us that he died in an auto accident."

# Hughes Flying Boat to Be Evicted From Guarded California Hangar

LONG BEACH, Calif., June 26 (UPI) — Howard Hughes' Spruce Goose — the giant flying boat that has been sequestered for 31 years in a tightly guarded hangar — is being evicted by the Port of Long Beach.

The lease for the land on which the hangar was built expires June 30 and officials have ordered the Summa Corp., legal owner of the machine, to start dismantling its facility. A port spokesman said that the lease will be renewed only on a month-to-month basis, for a year at the most, to give Summa time to remove the hangar.

The Spruce Goose, which was constructed of birch at a cost of \$18 million, is holding up the development of 20 acres of pier area into a marine fuel operation for the Atlantic Richfield Co.

Mr. Hughes designed the craft to carry 750 soldiers for World War II combat, but it was not tested until November, 1947, when the eccentric billionaire took it on a one-mile cruise at an altitude of 85 feet — its only flight.

The tail of the plane is as tall as an eight-story building, the wing span 320 feet and the body 220 feet long, just 13 feet shorter than a Boeing 747. Summa officials have said that the company spent \$64 million to construct the special hangar and to maintain and guard the plane.

## Despite Opposition of Churches

# E. Germany Lowers Arms-Training Age

BERLIN, June 26 (AP) — All East German schoolchildren above 14 soon will undergo military training despite the attempts of church leaders to halt the plan, which the government says is necessary for defense.

In Protestant churches throughout East Germany yesterday, pastors said that authorities had rejected their arguments against the classes, due to start in September.

The classes, for 9th and 10th graders, will close the last loophole in East Germany's preliminary training program. Many children previously had switched to vocational or technical schools after the 10th grade, missing the training in later grades.

Boys and girls will be required to study military theory. In two years, the government plans a required two-week course in civil defense, including first aid and firefighting.

Boys will be exempted from the civil defense course if they go into two-week army summer camps for drill, small-caliber arms and other military-style training. Uniforms will be worn and no visitors allowed, church sources have been told.

## Family Opposition

Similar training is provided in various party-backed youth organizations, but many churchgoing families have tried to keep their children out of such groups.

Werner Krusche, the Protestant Bishop of Magdeburg, urged parents to oppose the plan in parent-teacher sessions, but warned them against letting the issue fall into "the mill of political propaganda."

Catholic Bishop Hugo Aufderbeck and Methodist Bishop Armin Haerdel of Dresden publicly criticized the plan after church leaders were rebuffed in a June 1 meeting with the government.

Protestant ministers are expected to raise the issue again this Sunday. Church sources said that ministers had been instructed to remind churchgoers of their "responsibility for an upbringing of peace."

Church leaders have not questioned East Germany's right to require military training. But they protest dropping the age to 14 at a time when the government is publicly supporting disarmament and reduction of tensions.

"Our considerations were listened to by the state organs," Mr. Krusche said, reporting that the government had argued that Western military threats made the courses necessary.

East German officials have estimated that one private organization alone, the Society for Sport and Technology, gives preliminary training in 90 percent of boys between 16 and 18. Few figures are available on girls.

Younger children can get paramilitary training in scout-like organizations and thousands of young East Germans pick up military skills, including weapons training, in the party's Free German Youth organization.

East Germany claims regular armed forces of about 200,000 troops, but total figures are much higher. Police and border troops

are organized and trained as military units and the country's extensively trained militia reserves include 400,000 more troops.

Its armed forces are widely considered as the best trained and best equipped of Eastern Europe outside the Soviet Union. "There are two kinds of armies in Eastern Europe," a diplomat said. "East Germany's and everyone else's."

# Begin Suffering From Diabetes, Doctor Reports

TEL AVIV, June 26 (UPI) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin has a mild case of diabetes but has fully recovered from a heart attack he had last year, his doctor says.

Dr. Mervyn Gotsman yesterday also denied published reports that Mr. Begin is undergoing sharp mood swings as a result of a combination of medicines he is taking.

Mr. Begin, 64, emerged from a four-hour Cabinet meeting yesterday, smiling, waved and said, "As everyone can see, I feel fine."

Dr. Gotsman, head of the cardiac department at Hadassah Hospital, confirmed that Mr. Begin has been taking pills to control the effects of "very mild chemical diabetes." But he said that his sugar level is steady and that he has recovered from a heart attack 14 months ago. "Mr. Begin is in good physical condition and is carrying out his normal full daily duties," Dr. Gotsman said.

# 18 Troops Die, Hurt In Thai Rebel Clash

BANGKOK, June 26 (UPI) — Communist guerrillas in northeast Thailand killed and wounded 18 Thai troops sweeping an insurgent stronghold during the weekend, military sources said today. The breakdown of the dead and wounded was not available, the sources said.

The operation, covering mountainous regions of three northeastern provinces, began Friday with heavy air strikes and artillery raids.

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## Back to Basics in Africa

Keeping your head when all about you are losing theirs: No phrase better describes Secretary of State Vance, as he showed again last week in a much-needed restatement of the Carter administration's policies toward Africa. Elsewhere, both here and abroad, many usually calm heads have become rattled by visions of Africa as the new and great theater of confrontation between East and West.

Vance took the right view of the threat to Africa posed by Cuban troops and Soviet arms. Their propping up of weak governments in Angola and Ethiopia may violate Western and some African sensibilities, but nearly all African governments defend the right of others to invite support from any quarter. And while Havana and Moscow support guerrilla movements against white-dominated regimes in southern Africa, the West also regards the present rulers of Rhodesia and Namibia as illegitimate, even if it draws back from endorsing armed struggle against them.

Although Vance set no limits to what he would regard as tolerable intervention in Africa, he left no doubt that in the U.S. view there are bounds. Even so, however, he would assign the primary responsibility for defense to those African states and to their Organization of African Unity.

The focus of U.S. policy belongs where the secretary placed it: on efforts to resolve the problems that "create the excuse for external intervention." The most important are the conflicts of southern Africa. Vance wisely resisted the advice of those who would recognize Ian Smith's "internal settlement" in Rhodesia merely to counter the Cuban and Soviet support of the Patriotic Front guerrillas. Endorsing either side, as he put it, would only inflame the conflict. And as he further indicated, that U.S. policy should not change even if the Rhodesian civil war intensifies. Otherwise Smith and his present partners would have no incentive to negotiate the set-

tlement that alone can end the bloodshed. Regarding Namibia, the secretary also reaffirmed the administration's policy. There it is the guerrillas who still reject Western proposals for United Nations-sponsored elections. If they continue to reject them, the West can do little to prevent South Africa from imposing its own version of majority rule.

As for South Africa's vexing problems, Vance made clear that the administration would propose no blueprint or timetable for major changes in relations among the races. He only warned again that the failure of the white government "to begin to make genuine progress" toward racial justice would inevitably result in a deterioration of relations with Washington.

Vance's address was thus notable not for any new policy directions but for the affirmation that the United States intends to continue to rely on trade, aid and diplomacy to help African states achieve greater self-reliance. Even as he spoke, a senior U.S. diplomat was on his way to Angola, whose government the United States has not recognized, to discuss ways in which its Marxist regime might resolve a long-standing dispute with Zaire and help in negotiating a settlement in neighboring Namibia.

That was the administration's effective — and encouraging — answer to those who argue for clandestine or military aid to the Angolan regime's domestic enemies. Instead of driving the pre-eminent Angolan leader, Agostinho Neto, into still further dependence on the Cubans and Russians, the United States will belatedly seek to exert a constructive influence of its own. To those who shrink in alarm from such diplomacy because of Angola's present Marxist coloration, Vance gave a reply that epitomizes the judicious nature of his — and, we trust, the president's — approach to African problems: "We have not been preoccupied with labels or categories," he said, "for these are particularly misleading in the African context."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## World Bank in Danger-2

When the World Bank appropriations bill finally gets to the House floor, it's going to run into trouble from the chairman of the subcommittee that wrote it. It's an unusual — and ominous beginning — to the debate. The bill was scheduled to come up this week, but the House leaders, fearful of a defeat, have now postponed it until next month. Rep. Clarence Long, D-Md., is pressing and amendment to cut the U.S. contribution to the development banks this year by one-fifth, more than \$500 million.

He is attempting to deflect even worse cuts, he explains, at the hands of a House that has been stampeded by the California tax vote. Beyond that, he thinks that the United States is funneling too much of its aid through the international development banks, over which it has no direct control. The issue of control is now sharpened by the prospect of a World Bank loan to Vietnam.

Last year there was an attempt in the House to prohibit the bank, on grounds of human rights violations, from lending to Vietnam and several other countries. That was immediately followed by an attempt to prohibit the bank from putting money into any agricultural project which might provide competition to U.S. citrus or sugar producers. Those amendments failed, but they will doubtless be back this year.

The catastrophic unwisdom of trying to impose narrow U.S. interests on this aid should be obvious, when you remember that a rising share of the bank's money is coming from the new rich — for example, the Arab oil states. Their foreign policies, not to mention their ideas about human rights, are quite different from those of the United States.

There are large advantages to the United

States in running most of its foreign aid through cooperative lending operations like the World Bank. It is run by a board on which both rich and poor countries vote, and there is give-and-take on loans. Some of the money goes to countries that would not be the first choices of the United States. But some of it also goes, at U.S. urging, to countries that other rich donors might not otherwise choose to help.

The World Bank can afford to be rigorous in setting conditions on the use of its money. It doesn't have other political considerations to worry about. Sometimes a U.S. aid mission has to be circumspect because U.S. military bases or U.S. economic interests are implicitly part of the deal. That kind of thing is no concern of the World Bank's, and if it doesn't get cooperation, the money stops. The same thing is true of the three smaller regional development banks: Inter-American, Asian, African. The U.S. contributions to them, incidentally, are in the same bill as the World Bank money.

But the largest threat to this aid bill is a simple one: the passion for economy that has suddenly seized the House. It is a highly selective passion. It does not extend to dams and highways. It will not reach the Clinch River breeder reactor, or the multibillion-dollar schemes roaring around Congress to help middle-class parents pay college tuition. Instead, the new thrift is focused with deadly intensity on foreign aid. After all, foreign aid rests on nothing more substantial than conscience and enlightened self-interest, which leaves it in constant jeopardy. The current attitude in the House recalls the story about the family that responded to a sermon on the virtue of thrift by cutting off its contributions to the church and to charity.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Soviet Warning to Japan

The Soviet warning delivered last week to the Japanese, and immediately publicized by the Tass agency, shows little respect for Japan's status and independence as a neighbor. It follows similarly harsh objections raised from Moscow in recent months to the prospect of Japan's signing a peace treaty with China including what has become known as an anti-hegemony clause. The Russians interpret this as directed against them, and the Chinese have given ample proof that they so regard it. The Japanese reply to the

warning was the only possible one: that Japan's relations with China and its relations with the Soviet Union were separate matters and Soviet objections could have no standing.

Against the cultural and historical ties that link China and Japan must be set the Soviet handling of the Japanese. Its mixture of bullying and guile coupled with attempts to organize pro-Soviet elements in Japan — among the vulnerable fishing community, for example — has more often irritated than won over public opinion.

— From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 27, 1903

LONDON — A.H. Hummel, a well known U.S. lawyer, stated to a Herald correspondent yesterday that he does not believe the present divorce rate in the United States is anything to worry about. "Preachers have sounded a note of alarm because 645,000 marriages have been severed in the past 20 years," Mr. Hummel said, adding "there is no cause for alarm, for there has been no increase in marital infidelity in proportion to the increase in the population."

### Fifty Years Ago

June 27, 1928

LOS ANGELES — Dr. James E. How is a millionaire who would much rather ride the rails. Sit around the campfire with the boys, and gangle Mulligan stew out of a tin can, according to his wife, than nibble caviar and say nice things to the ladies in his home. Married life with Dr. How, said Mrs. How, as she filed for divorce here today, was a struggle in which she tried to domesticate him and he tried to make a hobo out of her. To date it is still a draw.



'And When We Put Them End to End,  
We Can March Troops Across the Ocean.'

## Amending the High Court

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The Supreme Court decision last month upholding a surprise police search of the Stanford Daily has aroused unusually strong reaction in Congress. Half a dozen senators and representatives, from both parties, have introduced corrective bills. Committees in both Houses are holding hearings. There is a real chance that something will pass. But what?

The bills are of two kinds. One aims to protect all innocent third parties — people who are not suspected of crime themselves but who may have evidence — from unannounced police searches. They would have to be given notice first, and the right to a hearing. The other would protect only the press and broadcasters.

### Rummaging

The idea that the press alone had a constitutional interest at stake in the Stanford case seems to me fundamentally wrong. The police can damage equally important values if they start rummaging through the files of doctors or lawyers without notice. The press does itself no good when it claims special privilege under the Constitution.

But the proposed corrective legislation is another matter. There, I think, Congress would be wise to begin by dealing with searches of the press. That view no doubt seems paradoxical. But there are reasons for it — reasons that reflect the difference between the Supreme Court and Congress.

The Supreme Court applies the standards of the Constitution to every corner of this country. It decides, from time to time, whether some local sheriff has denied a prisoner his rights in extracting a confession. It is within the Court's accepted function to define the constitutional limits on police searches in California and Maine.

But for Congress to regulate local police practices would be highly unusual. U.S. federalism — the division of power between the states and the national government — ordinarily bars that kind of intervention from Washington. Congress did regulate electronic surveillance by local police in a 1968 statute, but that has long been an area of federal interest.

Section 5 of the 14th Amendment allows Congress to enforce the amendments by "appropriate legislation." Some think that Congress could limit local searches on the theory that it was enforcing "due process of law." But Section 5 has seldom been used, and it raises worrying problems. If Congress can enlarge constitutional protections, can it also diminish them? The precedent might be dangerous.

### Definition

Moreover, legislation to protect all "innocent third parties" from unannounced police searches would raise troubling problems of definition. If the police think a suspect has hidden evidence in his mother's home, is she an uninvolved third party? Should someone with a legally privileged relationship to the suspect — his doctor or lawyer — have special protection from searches? And so on.

Legislation limited to the press would not involve such difficult constitutional issues of federalism. It would be based on the plenary power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce. Newspapers are already covered by all kinds of federal statutes, such as the antitrust and labor laws. And broadcasting is comprehensively regulated.

Nor would a press bill present complicated questions of defini-

tion. Newsroom searches are a rare event compared to the myriad of situations that would be covered by a general statute. In fact, a Justice Department study has found only 15 police searches of the press in this country, ever. Twelve of them were in California, which in this as in so many things seems to be a law unto itself.

The rarity of press searches strengthens my belief that editors were unjustifiably hysterical at the Stanford Daily decision. But now that the danger of wanton police intrusion into newsrooms has been so widely advertised, it may rarely be there.

### Pick and Choose

Congress is always entitled to legislate on only part of a problem: the most urgent part. That is another difference from the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, when it passes on one set of facts, should

ideally decide in terms of principles that will be generally applicable. Legislatures can pick and choose.

Drafting a search bill for the press alone would be fairly straightforward. Generally, the police should have to proceed by subpoena, a procedure that allows a hearing first. There would have to be exceptions for emergencies, and for situations in which there was a risk of evidence being destroyed. The Stanford Daily actually had said it would destroy evidence — a fact that makes one wonder why it had standing to raise the constitutional claim.

But if Congress does move to protect the press, others should not be forgotten. There should be hearings on the broader question of protecting third-party files. And the Justice Department, which is now considering regulations to protect the press from federal searches, should then consider model rules to protect lawyers, doctors and others.

## —Letters—

### Cyprus Logjam

Re: "Logjam on Cyprus" (IHT, April 22-23).  
There is sufficient excuse for the Turks to hang onto more than a third of Cyprus when the Turkish population there is less than a fifth of the total.

Honestly, gentlemen, where is the morality on such a biased statement? The excuse and the right of the Turkish government is by the Mandate of 1958 which every government, including Great Britain and Greece, seems to have forgotten. It exists trilaterally with Turkey to protect the citizens, all citizens, of Cyprus and to respect all the rights of all the citizens.

As for the fear of the Greek-Cypriot government that any agreement made with the Turks will be broken by the Turks, I can question anyone to look at the history of Cyprus regarding treaties. In many times in the last 20 years have the Greeks broken treaties with the Turks?

Turkey has been hamstringed by an over-zealous contingent of the U.S. Congress, yes, backed by the U.S.-Greek lobby with its money and pressure. All anyone has ever heard was that Turkey was using U.S. supplied arms to maintain peace on Cyprus despite the abortive Greek coup. Has anyone ever mentioned from which source the Greeks received their arms?

It is time that the voters of the United States became aware of the facts by which our respected Congress carries on its legitimate business. Are we voters to believe that Congress meets out favors on a basis of partiality — a popularity contest? Does this mean that one must belong to a populous and prosperous minority to win legislation from Congress despite the right or wrong of the situation? The answer is obvious but I feel that nobody cares to state it openly.

S.J. OLCAV.

Tripoli, Libya.

### Seedbed of History

Joseph Kraft, in his article "View of '68: A Seedbed of History" (IHT, June 17-18) recalls the great civil rights movement of the 1960s and concludes that "when minorities go on a spree, they inevitably license the appetites of the majority."

People, idealistic people, lost their lives in the civil rights thrust

of 10 years ago. To describe that great crusade as "a spree" as if it had been a mere drunken night of the tiles, is to devote one of the few, redeeming chapters in our recent history.

Mr. Kraft says of black people that "They overreached themselves in demands for school busing and various quotas." He thus puts the blame for continued discrimination in jobs, housing and education on the blacks themselves, and not where it truly belongs, on the white majority.

The appetites of the majority are the responsibility of the majority. Those appetites are not "licensed" by minorities struggling to achieve their constitutional rights. In fact, the ultimate outcome of "majority greed," as Mr. Kraft calls it, is a matter of some concern.

A few hundred years ago in Europe there was a firmly held belief in the divine right of kings. What seems to be emerging in the United States today is an equally firm belief in the divine right of the white middle class. How else to explain the noncooperation with the energy program and the success of Proposition 13 in California?

The hubris of kings has all through history brought about their downfall. Can the U.S. white middle class expect to get away indefinitely with its unconscious assumption of divinity?

MARGARET HALSEY.

London.

### United Canada

The wide publicity given recently to various sectional interests in Canada creates the impression that the country must consist of 10 provinces loosely tied together by a rather feeble federal Constitution. That seems to be the point of view of the writer of your editorial "Canada: A Federal Solution" (IHT, June 14).

If the writer of the editorial has enough time on hand to compare the written Constitutions of Canada and the United States, he will be surprised to find that in spite of much yipping and yapping in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, the Canadian Constitution gives more power to Ottawa than the U.S. Constitution grants to Washington. As just one example: Canada has only one system of criminal law as against 50 in the United States.

W.R. MILLER.

Vevey, Switzerland.

## John Dornberg From Munich:

Perhaps that explains why the Bavarians, lacking one of their own who is willing to be king, have now decided to go one better by acquiring what might be called an "ersatz kaiser." He is Crown Prince Otto von Hapsburg

MUNICH — The notion that their erstwhile independent kingdom is merely one of West Germany's 10 states these days has always rankled the Bavarians.

Thus, nostalgic feelings for the "good old days" of the monarchy abound, especially in the backwoods and Alpine highlands where nearly every village tavern and inn displays a portrait of "the king."

It seems to make little difference that the particular king in question was "mad" Ludwig II, renowned for castle and debt-building, who died under mysterious circumstances as long ago as 1886, or that the monarchy actually survived him by another 32 years. Past glory, be it ever so expensive and eccentric, tends to persevere.

The cruel fate of Bavarian history, it seems, has been exacerbated by the fact that no member of the former ruling family, the Wittelsbachs, of whom there is certainly still a profusion, has ever shown serious interest in assuming the role of pretender to that no longer extant throne.

### Anointed

Perhaps that explains why the Bavarians, lacking one of their own who is willing to be king, have now decided to go one better by acquiring what might be called an "ersatz kaiser." He is Crown Prince Otto von Hapsburg, son of Charles I, the last emperor of Austria-Hungary. The other day he was anointed with West German citizenship by decree of Bavaria's Ministry of Interior.

Predictably, this "new perspective of Anschluss," as a prominent Social Democratic (SPD) Bundestag deputy in Bonn phrased it, has touched off a political controversy of considerable proportions.

The argument is not so much that Hapsburg retains his Austrian citizenship as well, though that fact did cause various unpleasant reverberations in Vienna where the 65-year-old archduke has never been particularly welcome since his father abdicated — under much pressure — 59 years ago.

Nor is it really, as some have suggested, a question of Bavaria overstepping its legal prerogatives.

Odd as it may seem, conferring West German citizenship on foreigners, though certainly a matter of federal interest, is largely within the purview of the individual states. And Bavaria, where Hapsburg has been living for almost 25 years since returning to Europe from Hitler-era emigration, has made use of this authority and privilege quite liberally in the past.

### On the Ice

One of its more recent naturalized acquisitions, for example, was a Canadian hockey player — Bob Murray — who has contributed gallantly to the resuscitation of the Garmisch-Partenkirchen team for which he stars on the ice.

What worries some people, and is the cause for the storm surrounding his naturalization, is what Hapsburg, president of the Pan-European Union, intends to resuscitate politically.

For example, with his new citizenship papers in hand, he promptly announced his intention to stand for direct election to the European Parliament next spring and to seek nomination on the ticket of Franz-Josef Strauss' semi-autonomous Christian Social Union (CSU).

That is certainly his privilege, now that he has a West German passport, and a distinct possibility considering that he is already a chief foreign policy advisor to Strauss and the CSU.

But in the same breath he also declared that, if elected, he would de facto represent the 7.5 million Austrians who, as nonmembers of the Common Market, will have no vote.

Aside from his *Reim ins reich* innuendo, that game plan raises the question whether Hapsburg is planning to do with modern party poli-

tics what his ancestors once did so effectively by intermarriage with nearly every royal house in Europe.

### Other Signs

There are, moreover, other signs that the crown prince is a chip off the old Hapsburgian block. He is so conservative and far to the right that, by comparison, Strauss almost looks like a bleeding-heart liberal.

Last April, for example, writing in an ultra-conservative publication, he proposed changes in West Germany's Constitution to deal with the "eventuality of nuclear blackmail by terrorists." If Hapsburg had his way, all laws and civil rights would be suspended and dictatorial powers would be assigned to a single man, replacing the chancellor, for a period of nine months.

During this emergency period, he recommended, there ought to be martial law, reintroduction of the death penalty, and a "fast working system of justice" in order to make it clear to terrorists that they are dealing with "a single finger on the trigger."

West Germany, he wrote, could profit from the experience of the ancient Romans and their system of "temporary dictatorship" to deal with emergencies. Among the kind of political leaders — past and present — whom Hapsburg considers congenitally qualified to assume such emergency dictatorial powers, he mentioned Charles de Gaulle, Konrad Adenauer and — you guessed it — Strauss.

### Cited

But there is more. A day before being handed his West German citizenship papers, Hapsburg was awarded Bavaria's highest citation: the Order of Merit.

In accepting the medal, Hapsburg heaped praise on Bavaria, calling it the new "eastern march of Europe," and described Munich as "a capital" ordained to play a "major political role."

Spelling out his own pan-European goals, he spoke of revitalizing the "great dream of Charlemagne."

The comment of one incredulous West German: "It seems to me there was another naturalized Austrian some years ago who spoke just like that."

Nevertheless, unperturbed by such thoughts, Bavaria's incumbent Premier Alfons Goppel concluded the little award-giving ceremony by dutifully calling Hapsburg "Your imperial highness."

What Strauss will call him, if and when he replaces Goppel as Bavaria's premier next fall, remains to be seen. But watching those two in political tandem is certain to be interesting.

### A Hanking

Meanwhile, those Bavarians who have been hanking to get a Wittelsbach back (the only one who entered postwar politics was killed in an accident a number of years ago) can take solace in the fact that they are getting a full-blooded, top-ranking Hapsburg instead.

At least, that's better than a Hohenzollern from Prussia.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.



## Unidentified Flying Objects Over Paris

By Jane Friedman

PARIS, June 26 (IHT)—Snakes, bats, carps, centipedes and dragons were spotted flying over Paris yesterday. But the police did not get alarmed. The unidentified flying objects were inanimate and anchored to the ground by string. They were kites.

An estimated 5,000 people came together in an open field in the Bois de Vincennes, on the eastern edge of Paris, to watch the unlikely objects into the wind. It was the second kite festival sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Japan Air Lines. Last year's fest in London concentrated about 10,000 kite nuts in a small area of green. Despite the smaller turnout this year, the fact that 5,000 people turned out for such an event in France was considered a feat. Early in the day, the 4,000 available free kites were all distributed.

Kites have experienced a resurgence of popularity in recent years. Specialists attribute this to a desire to return to simple things and to nature, as well as to a large dose of nostalgia. The fad has not been as widespread in France as in England or the United States. But last year, kite enthusiasts here formed the first kite flying club. Today it has 40 members.

The festival brought France's normally closest kite nuts, most of them adults, out into the open air. Georges Cavin, 68, a watchmaker from the village of Nonancourt to Normandy, brought 16 homemade kites to the trunk of his car. Mr. Cavin's flying polyethylene pressing iron won the jury's grand prize, a week's expenses-paid vacation in Japan for two.

"It's about time I traveled," said Mr. Cavin, obviously pleased with himself. He won a trip to Mexico

two years ago in a kite competition. "I think it's better to go when you're invited."

Nurses Koujounjian, a 27-year-old Lebanese student in Paris, flew a kite painted like an air mail envelope with authentic U.S. postage stamps. Daniel Picon, 30, a professor who claimed he started combing garbage cans because he was poor and then used the refuse to make kites, flew an egg carton with orange streamers as a tail. Guy Gerard, 56, an accountant, flew a 2-inch-long "dragon fly" made of five parakeet feathers, for which he won the prize for the smallest kite.

Kites can be virtually any shape or size as long as they are symmetrical and balanced. They operate on the same principle as airplane wings. A wood or bamboo or light metal keel through the middle usually gives the kite stability. In recent years, constructions have become more sophisticated and less rigid, ending with the flexifoil, a nylon kite that is almost totally unrigid.

Jacqueline Monnier, 40, an artist, came to the festival with about a dozen "dragon tail" kites and a team of children to fly them. The kites, while balanced, were difficult to put into the air. They were virtually all tail and no head, with the tails measuring more than 30 feet long.

### Half-Moon Shapes

"I think she's more crazy about the tails than about the kites," said Mrs. Monnier's mother. At one point, nine of her "dragon tails" were trailing each other in the sky. Made of silk, the tails were long thin strips with cutouts of half-moon shapes.

Mrs. Monnier orchestrated her own tail program. She sent additional tails up the kite lines to join

the kites in a personalized rendezvous in space. She also sent up colored toilet-paper streamers she called "messages."

"It has to do with space," said Mrs. Monnier. Of the cutouts, she said, "They're holes to nail the kites to the sky." She added, "I don't know why I do kites, they're a tiny door to a very big world... something to dream with."

The festival united several professionals who, like Mrs. Monnier, consider kites a serious art form. Tsutomu Hiroi, a 53-year-old art professor from Tokyo, and Tai Streeter, sculptor and teacher at the State University of New York, were both on the jury that judged the kites.

### Flying Red Lines

Several years ago, Mr. Streeter gave up making heavy metal abstract sculptures and turned to kites. His kites are called "flying red lines" because they are literally straight red lines painted on white rice paper.

"I'm down on the elitist quality of art," Mr. Streeter, 43, explained. "Museums are an okay substitute for art, but kites are an artful experience." Mr. Streeter explained that he disliked the "artifice" of traditional art, especially painting. "The experience of flying a kite" he said, "is beautiful. The string is such a tiny thing going out to those leaves... so tactile."

Mr. Streeter feels that activities are more interesting than end products.

Mr. Hiroi, who flew a 75-foot-long impressionistic centipede which consisted of only vertebrae and wooden feet, said he thought kites brought children and adults together. The enormous centipede, which twisted and turned in the sky, almost blew away 7-year-old Moses Gibson, who was holding



Japanese kitemaster Tsutomu Hiroi struggles with his creation, a 75-foot-long "centipede," at kite festival at Parisian park.

the twine. Mr. Hiroi had to hold him down.

The day seemed to show that kites are a flight of fancy mainly for kids of the adult variety. The youngsters went along for the ride but they didn't know why. And

many a little Charlie Brown gritted his teeth as his kite ended in the grass. "Bot" said 9-year-old Laurent Monier, using the French version of "rats." He asked his daddy why, really, they were doing this silly thing. "It doesn't even fly."

## DINING: Winners of the Father and Son Sweepstakes at Guide Kleber

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT)—The Guide Kleber's 1978 trophy has been awarded to Michel Oliver, owner of the Bistrot de Paris. The theme of this year's "Challenge" was *tel pere tel fils* (like father like son).

Raymond Oliver, 70, was the biggest gastronomic personality in postwar France. Proprietor of the three-star Paris restaurant, le Grand Vefour, author of 25 cookbooks, his television program has made him a household figure. As of today, he has dropped his outside activities to concentrate on the Vefour with occasional pleasure trips around the world.

Michel, 45, tall and athletic, is as multifaceted as his father. "In the southwest, (the Olivers

hail from the Bordeaux region), we have a saying," said Michel over a lunch of marinated raw sea bass and spare ribs with sesame seeds. "Si nous y voyons plus haut que nos peres, c'est parce que nous sommes montes sur leurs epaules." ("If we see higher than our fathers, it is because we climbed on their shoulders.")

For 13 years his Bistrot de Paris has been one of the successes of the Left Bank... animated, joyous, relaxed... with an emphasis on dishes that seem to evoke the good old days when, according to the nostalgic, there was always a pot of something delicious simmering on the stove.

His three books for children, "La Cuisine Est un Jeu d'Enfant," "La

Patisserie Est un Jeu d'Enfant" and "Les Hors d'Oeuvres"—recipes and illustrations by the author—have sold over 500,000 copies. He does a bimonthly television program, "Dis-Moi Qu'est Que Tu Mijote," in which he demonstrates the preparation of a dish and explains how to buy the best quality of the products required by the recipe.

Other Michel Oliver enterprises in Paris are three moderately priced *prix fixe* restaurants: L'Assiette au Boeuf on the Champs-Elysees, L'Assiette au Boeuf on the Rue Guillaume Apollinaire, and the Bistrot de la Gare on the Boulevard Montparnasse. At the moment he is contemplating a second Bistrot de la Gare on the Champs-Elysees.

Because he claims he lacks the manual dexterity of a born chef, he practiced cutting, peeling and stirring two hours every day before going on television.

Although the kitchens of the Bistrot de Paris are headed by chef Michel Nicolau, 30, Oliver confers with him each morning about new dishes. He has a horror of repetition. As a result, when a dish becomes too popular with the clientele, it is crossed off the menu. This explains the retirement of the sweetbreads a *Forange*, the *pot au feu* in a bladder, and the chicken with a cheese sauce.

"I don't ever want to be a slave to a signature dish," said Michel. "I want guests to walk into my restau-

rant with a sense of adventure and ask, 'What are you going to make for us?'"

To keep the mosaic of his activities in place means a 16-to-17-hour day. He never goes away for a weekend, preferring a complete 15 day break every three months, when he escapes with his wife and 5-year-old daughter to a house he has built on St. Bartholomew, an island in the Caribbean.

A son, Bruno, 22, currently is working in the kitchens of Trois-gros in Roanne. "He is the best chef of all the Olivers," said Michel. "Tel pere, tel fils."

Le Bistrot de Paris, 33 Rue de Lille, Paris 7. Tel: 361-16-83. Closed Saturdays and Sundays.

## As Wedding Approaches

## All Unusually Quiet on Monaco Front

By Hebe Donay

MONTE CARLO, June 26 (IHT)—Princess Caroline's may be the wedding of the year, but all is remarkably quiet on the Monaco front.

No doubt on Prince Rainier's instructions to keep this strictly a family affair, shopkeepers have not gone out of their way to advertise the wedding and flags did not start flying until today. This morning, there is a private party for the palace's staff. Friends and family are trickling in, including fiance Philippe Junot, who arrived Saturday evening.

He is not staying at the palace but at a nearby villa. Most guests will arrive today and tomorrow, but Slavovs Marchons' yacht, the spectacular Atlantis, where each cabin is named after a painting inside (Picasso, Leger, etc.) is already in the harbor. So is a new catamaran, the Kwazi, that was ordered by Prince Rainier a year and half ago from the Southampton dockyards and that may be waiting to take the couple on their honeymoon.

The mother of the bride has had a hectic weekend, having just got back from Paris. She had to pack up her two daughters, three dogs, one cat and a picnic basket to make a night sleeper back home. "And that one," she said pointing at Andy, a big, friendly, white and brown spaniel, "doesn't like the cat."

The family's Paris townhouse, just off the Avenue Foch, was brimming with presents and flowers, including a huge, white carnation basket filled with silver-wrapped cosmetics, no doubt a gift from Estee Lauder, who is an old friend of Princess Grace.

### Maid of Honor

The lady-in-waiting came in, bringing fresh ribbons for Stephanie, 13, the princess' younger daughter who will be her sister's maid of honor.

And how is Stephanie taking the wedding? "She has had enough," the princess said with an unamused smile. "Now, she'll leave the room if we start talking about the wedding arrangements. She is a riot."

"Stephanie will also be wearing her first high heels," her mother added, "and she is not very happy about that either."

Asked why the wedding was being kept so private, Princess Grace answered, in her cool, collected way: "Well, I think all weddings should be private."

"The press, especially the British press, keeps saying how small it's going to be. It's not that small. There will be 600 people at the ball and some 2,000 Monegasques at



Princess Grace

the reception Wednesday, after the civil wedding.

"We've tried to keep this private because our own wedding was such a complete debacle, as you know. But Rainier was a head of state, a reigning prince. His wedding had to be a royal wedding, an official affair. We, too, would have liked a small wedding and even considered getting married in New York with Cardinal Spellman blessing us. But it wouldn't have been fair to the Monegasques."

"For Caroline, it's not the same thing. There is no reason for it. Besides," she added, "Caroline herself did not want the press. For all of her... Princess Grace threw up her hands, searched for the right word, then came up with the French "desinvolture" (breeziness).

Caroline is very sensitive at heart, her marriage means very much to her."

### Waited a Year

Princess Grace said she realized her daughter's romance was serious about a year ago. "Naturally, we felt Caroline was young and should wait a bit longer. But she did wait a year and passed all her exams (except one), which, of course, pleased us."

Of the fiance, the princess said, "He is very kind and considerate, which I think is a very important quality for a man to have." Of her daughter, she said: "Her best trait is generosity. Caroline was never

one to hide her joys and not other people play with them. Waver she does, she does with enthusiasm. She is eager for life, eager to participate."

Returning to the wedding of Princess Grace, who founded the Garden Club of Monaco, said had women doing special flower arrangements in the small, 17th-century chapel.

"As Caroline's favorite color yellow, we'll have a lot of yellow mixed with blue."

Even Grace's Dior dress will be yellow chiffon and the bridesmaid yellow and blue dresses were in the United States.

Princess Caroline inherited her house in Monaco from her grandmother. But the couple's headquarters will be in Paris, where they are furnishing a new apartment for the invalids. No, Princess Grace not helping with the decor! "but I give her my suggestions," she said.

And the guest list? "That," princess said, "was the most frustrating part. The people you have to leave out. That's upsetting." Insisting that all were invited strictly on a friendly basis, the princess said: "Of course, the prince formed President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who is kindly sending son, Henri."

There will also be political ures such as Edgar Faure, for speaker of the French National Assembly, royalty and ex-royal with King Umberto of Italy, Count and Countess of Pa Prince Bertil and Princess Lilla of Sweden as well as a few me actors who go back to the prince Hollywood days — Frank Sinatra, Ava Gardner, Cary Grant and I vid Niven, who is giving a luncheon on Wednesday at his Cap Fei villa.

"There is also my family, course," the princess said. "brother, one of my sisters but my oldest one, Peggy, who's finished with a wedding of her own And my two matrons of honor."

On the bridegroom's side, Philippe Junot, who is 38, will not, a title, "besides, he wouldn't want," his father, Michel Junot, Pan deputy mayor said in his office today.

Philippe Junot will, however, take Monegasque citizenship, though he wants to keep his French citizenship," his father said, "who is creating a small problem."

All festivities are being kept strictly within the palace's walls. A last touch: All Monegasque children born in the same year Princess Caroline are invited to a luncheon following the religious wedding on Thursday, given in size of Monaco, that makes a grand total of 43.

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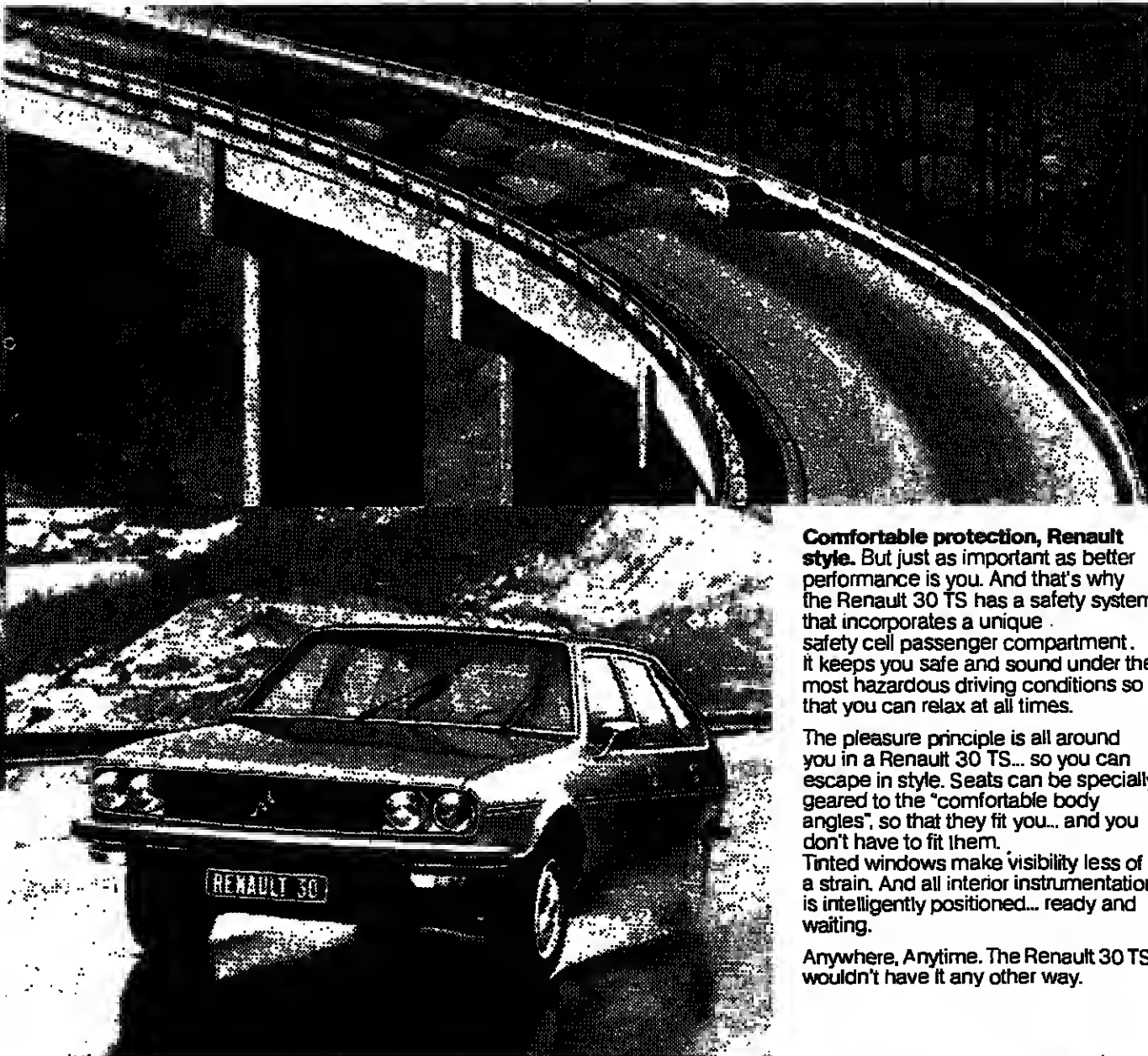


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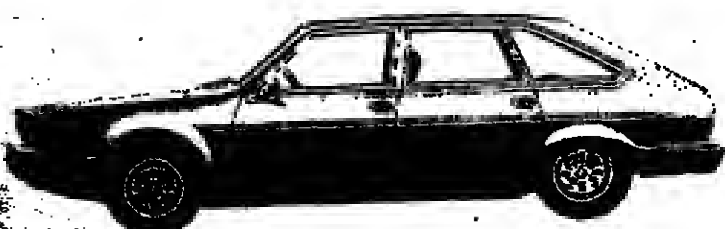
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## EEC Currency Plan Outlined by Officials

PARIS, June 26 (Reuters) — A new currency plan for Western Europe designed to reduce exchange rate fluctuations has been devised by France and West Germany, a spokesman for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today.

No details of the proposal were given. The spokesman said the plan was approved by the French president and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at their meeting in Hamburg Friday. He added that the two governments would ensure that their common market partners were fully briefed about the plan before the EEC summit at Bremen on July 6. Bank of France governor Bernard Clappier will outline the proposal for Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti in Rome tomorrow, the spokesman added.

He said the monetary plan is designed to achieve greater cohesion among European currencies, but denied reports that it involved the so-called snake — the joint float arrangement linking the currencies of West Germany, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark and Norway.

"The snake is not involved, and neither is any new adaption of the snake technique," he added.

In Luxembourg, Premier Gaston Thorn said there are still many chances of disagreement. Reuters reported. He said all EEC countries had not been consulted on the plan.

"However, what has struck me is the need of France and Germany to attack monetary problems and the willingness of Britain to discuss them," he said.

EEC finance ministers agreed at a meeting in Luxembourg last week that any mechanism for regulating European currencies should relieve the present strain on the dollar rather than add to it.

The Bremen conference is expected to prepare precise guidelines for a new currency mechanism in readiness for the Western economic summit in Bonn July 16 of the United States, Canada, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain and Italy.

### Bonn Stimulus Decision

HAMBURG, June 26 (Reuters) — The West German government will decide after the Bonn summit whether to introduce a stimulus program with a volume of about 12 billion Deutsche marks, Finance Minister Hans Ehard said today in an interview with the newspaper Der Spiegel.

He said any program would provide help for public-sector investment, tax cuts to improve the investment climate and social measures. But he stressed that a decision on such additional measures depends on the results of the summit and the economic statistics which will be available next month.

Mr. Ehard said the 12-billion-DM figure corresponds to the amount which could be financed by measures such as an increase in the value-added tax. He said that a return of the income-tax system next year could not be completely ruled out, but added it appears almost impossible because of the practical difficulties of so quick an implementation.

The cabinet is due to meet July

## Dollar Falls To New Low Against Yen Steadies in Europe, Recoups Tokyo Loss

TOKYO, June 26 (UPI) — The yen finished at a record postwar high of 206.30 to the dollar in Tokyo foreign-exchange trading despite an attempt by the Bank of Japan to check its slide from Friday's closing of 209.55 yen.

The dollar had traded briefly at a record-low 204.50 yen in the morning as trading firms and banks massively sold dollars. Exchange sources said the day's spot turnover amounted to a high \$6.4 million.

The dollar opened at 206.10 yen, reflecting the yen's continued high value against the dollar on overseas money markets last week. The yen finished the morning session at 205.70. Morning volume alone totaled \$421 million, more than double normal spot turnover.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Shiotaro Abe told a news conference the yen's rise was largely because of speculative trading. He also said the price of the yen went up because "there has been no indication to figures of a decline in the range of Japan's (current-account) surplus."

### Dollar Steadies

LONDON, June 26 (AP-DJ) — The dollar steadied in European trading against most other major currencies ahead of the announcement of May trade figures from the United States and West Germany, expected tomorrow or Wednesday.

The market, dealers said, is expecting an improvement in the U.S. position and a slight deterioration in West Germany's performance. Some estimates put the U.S. deficit at \$2.2-to-\$2.8 billion compared with \$2.86 billion in April. The West German surplus is forecast to contract to about 2.9 billion Deutsche marks from 3.25 billion DM.

Bank of Japan intervention, estimated at \$120-to-\$150 million, helped firm the dollar after it broke its previous low of 206.60 yen. It finished at 207.65 yen, 1.38 up 43 points from Friday and 1.38 up 43 points from Tokyo's close. Some dealers predicted that Japanese official intervention will likely escalate as the U.S. currency nears the 200-yen "psychological barrier."

The dollar lost 12 points against the Deutsche at 207.65 DM. It was down 10 points against the Swiss franc at 1.8640. The French franc was particularly strong, with the dollar slipping 60 points to 4.5545 francs. Sterling, meanwhile, edged up 6 points to \$1.8491. The Canadian dollar dropped 12 points to 89.77 U.S. cents.

## Canada Sets Credit Line Of \$3 Billion With Banks

NEW YORK, June 26 (NYT) — A group of 90 banks in the United States, Europe and Japan agreed Friday to lend Canada \$3 billion. The transaction was described by Citicorp, which organized the bank syndicate, as the largest private international credit ever extended.

The money will be used, if necessary, to support the Canadian dollar in foreign-exchange markets. Jean Chretien, Canada's finance minister, said, "We don't know if we'll use it, but it's there if we need it."

The interest rate paid by Canada for the first four years will be the prime rate, which is currently 8 percent. After four years, it will pay the prime rate plus one-quarter percent. Europeans took \$1.2 billion of the credit line; U.S. banks, \$1.1 billion.

## Goldsmith Puts Control of GO in Hong Kong Unit

HONG KONG, June 26 (AP-DJ) — Control of Paris-based Generale Occidentale (GO), a major food processing concern with interests in banking and insurance, has been moved to Hong Kong, chairman James Goldsmith announced.

Under a complicated series of transactions, General Oriental of Hong Kong, in which Mr. Goldsmith owns about a 74-percent interest, will raise to 30.6 from 0.7 percent currently, its holding in Generale Occidentale. Assets of the Hong Kong concern will rise to more than \$18.150 million (about \$32 million) from \$18.9.3 million.

Observers said the move should enable Mr. Goldsmith to take advantage of Hong Kong's business environment, where government intervention is minimal. A holding company in Hong Kong would also provide a base for diversifying his business throughout Asia, they added.

The Hong Kong company also plans to issue 85.25 million new shares and pay \$1.5 million to Evon SA, of Panama, for its full ownership of Argyle Securities (Holdings) Ltd., which controls 20.7 percent of Generale Occidentale's outstanding shares.

## Anti-Bribery Law Proving Costly to U.S.

HONG KONG, June 26 (NYT) — Many U.S. businessmen in Asia complain that they have lost millions of dollars in sales as a result of the law passed by Congress in December prohibiting bribery of foreign government officials.

They add that European and Japanese competitors, not encumbered by such laws, have picked up the missed business. The new U.S. morality has compounded the nation's balance-of-payments deficit and, in some cases, raised the cost of goods to consumers, they say.

However, because businessmen are reluctant to disclose requests for bribes or kickbacks, and because it is very difficult — almost impossible — to verify the instances they do cite, the amount of business lost by the U.S. concerns cannot be calculated with assurance.

The statute enacted in December, an outgrowth of heightened sensitivity to corporate morality after the Lockheed-payoff scandal, imposes fines up to \$1 million on U.S. corporations that pay commissions to foreign officials.

### Circumvention

There is also evidence that some U.S. companies are finding ways to circumvent the law, the only one of its kind, and the tightened restrictions imposed by both the Securities and Exchange Commission and by many U.S. parent companies themselves. The law does not apply to foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies, for example. Nor does the new law stop foreign agents employed by U.S. corporations from taking an

## Business Being Lost To Others, Firms Say

extra-large sales commission and turning over part of it to local officials.

Moreover, some lawyers contend, it will prove difficult for the SEC and the Justice Department to enforce the law because foreign governments and companies are not required to furnish information about wrongdoing.

Nevertheless, a widespread feeling persists among U.S. businessmen in Asia that they are being hurt. "American businessmen are operating with both hands tied behind their backs," the regional president of a major U.S. manufacturer complained. "There are lots of things you simply cannot sell in Asia without making a payoff," he said.

### Hermes Disini

When representatives from Dow Chemical and Union Carbide went to the Philippines last year to discuss investing in a proposed new petrochemical complex, for example, they were surprised to find themselves dealing with a close friend and in-law of President Ferdinand Marcos.

The friend, Hermine Disini, presented himself as the government agent for the downstream part of the project. He also demanded a fee for his services that ranged from \$1.5 million to \$3 million, sources in the two companies say.

"It was a blatant, rotten ripoff," recalls one executive, who asked that his name not

be used. "There was no way we were going to meet it."

Publicly, officials of both companies declined to comment on the deal, noting other business interests in the Philippines. But privately, some officials acknowledge that after their encounter with Mr. Disini, they decided to pass up the potential \$1-billion petrochemical proposal.

Two other U.S. companies, General Telephone & Electronics and International Telephone & Telegraph, also recently lost out on a major bid to the Philippines because of sensitivity about illegal payments. But unlike the petrochemical companies' problem, the difficulty reportedly was that President Marcos himself was angry about earlier disclosures by GT&E that it had made illegal payments to a group of the president's friends through a company in the Bahamas.

Mr. Marcos was so enraged at GT&E's admission — which followed an investigation by the SEC — that, according to an ITT executive, he ordered bids not to be accepted from U.S. companies for the 60,000 lines of central-office switching equipment.

To a degree, the concern about payments abroad is a business counterpart to the Carter administration's stress on human rights. They both strike many non-Americans as an attempt to impose U.S. morality on other people.

"Who are the Americans to tell us about morality?" said a British businessman in Hong Kong. "What's business all about anyway — to make money. You pay a commission to make a deal, you make a profit, everyone's happy."

## Mideast's Food Imports Seen Soaring

BEIRUT, June 26 (AP-DJ) — Arab nations' agricultural imports have risen sharply along with oil income and are expected to continue increasing despite the region's efforts to expand domestic food output.

Imports have grown from \$1.7 billion in 1970 to nearly \$7 billion in 1975 and about \$8 billion in 1976 — including 3.5 million tons of wheat, 414,000 tons of meat, 400,000 tons of rice, 258,000 tons of barley, 156,000 tons of legumes and 149,000 tons of millet.

And, at a recent Arab-Europe symposium in Moutreaux, Switzerland, agricultural experts concluded that by 1985, Arab food imports will double from their 1976 level.

The region's "domestic agricultural production is only likely to increase at a rate of about 3 percent a year in the next decade," said G.P. Casadio, an agricultural-economy professor at the University of Bologna. "Meanwhile, food requirements are expected to grow rapidly because of population pressures and growth, increasing urbanization and industrialization, rising incomes and rising living standards."

Experts forecast annual demand is likely to grow at a rate of 3-to-4 percent for cereals, 4-to-5 percent for fruits and vegetables and as much as 5-to-7 percent for meat, eggs, milk, sugar, fats and oils. It is not only just the oil pro-

## Tool Orders Off In May in U.S., Up 34% in Year

NEW YORK, June 26 (NYT) — Machine-tool orders in May fell 6 percent from April to \$355.3 million but were up 34 percent from a year earlier, according to the National Machine Tool Builders Association.

Domestic orders were 34 percent above May 1977, while export orders were up 29 percent. Orders for metal-cutting machine tools were up 35 percent and metal-forming orders rose 31 percent.

Shipments of machine tools last month were \$235.3 million, 38 percent higher than a year earlier and 5 percent above those for April this year. Domestic shipments rose 40 percent over May 1977, while export shipments were 16 percent higher than last year.

Shipments of metal-cutting machine tools in May were up 6 percent from April. At \$190.2 million, shipments during May rose 46 percent from the year-earlier figure.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Philip Morris Buys Liggett Unit

Liggett has sold its foreign cigarette business for about \$108 million to Philip Morris Inc. The sale includes \$45 million for the acquisition of the right to all existing Liggett cigarette trademarks outside the United States as well as all related rights, patents and technical data, bought by Fabriques de Tabac Reunies, the Swiss affiliate of Philip Morris Inc. In a related transaction, Liggett says it sold to Philip Morris Inc. for about \$63 million inventories, receivables and other assets. The sale does not include the overseas leaf tobacco business of Liggett & Myers do Brasil Cigarros nor the smoking and chewing tobacco business of Pinkerton Tobacco Co. Liggett estimates that the sales result in a pre-tax gain of \$47.8 million and after-tax gain of \$32.9 million.

### Eaton Bids for All of Cutler-Hammer

Eaton Corp. has offered to purchase the outstanding stock of Cutler-Hammer Inc. It does not already own 58.8 shares, a total of \$261 million. The merger plan is subject to approval of the shareholders of Cutler-Hammer, whose directors unanimously have approved the offer. Of the firm's 6.6 million

outstanding shares, Eaton currently holds approximately 32 percent, which it acquired at \$55 a share from Tyco Laboratories two weeks ago, for \$117.5 million. Eaton manufactures capital goods; Cutler-Hammer produces electronic and electrical equipment.

### ITT Sees Net Up 25% in 2d Quarter

International Telephone & Telegraph is forecasting record second-quarter sales and an earnings increase of 25 percent over the year-ago period. For the year, president Lyman Hamilton says, earnings are expected to be up well over 10 percent. "This assumes that reasonable equilibrium between the dollar and the major European currencies releases the deferred foreign-exchange benefits of last year," he adds. Operating earnings are expected to benefit strongly from improvement in the consumer appliance markets, the hotel business, continued strength in insurance and finance and a recovery in world cellulose pulp markets. However, telecommunications, electronics and engineered product divisions will show less of an improvement over last year, he says.

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## Company Reports

Revenue Profits in Millions of Dollars

	1978	1977
2nd. Quarter		
Revenue	287.96	258.60
Profits	30.3	23.5
Per Share	1.71	1.33
1st. Quarter		
Revenue	567.86	528.00
Profits	52.3	47.6
Per Share	2.95	2.69
General Tire & Rubber		
2nd. Quarter		
Revenue	542.72	571.30
Profits	37.4	38.8
Per Share	1.64	1.70
1st. Quarter		
Revenue	981.43	1,040.52
Profits	56.09	60.61
Per Share	2.46	2.66

### IBM to Leave Nigeria

ARMONK, N.Y., June 26 (AP-DJ) — International Business Machines is pulling out of Nigeria because of that nation's foreign-investment law, the company said today.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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## Stocks Fall Broadly on Wall Street

Dow Jones Off 10.74 In Moderate Trading

NEW YORK, June 26 (Reuters) — Prices plunged over a broad front today in moderate trading of the New York Stock Exchange.

Analysts cited investor worry over the weak dollar and the predictions of a rise in banks' prime rates to 9 percent.

Declining issues led advance 1,210-to-1,374. Volume rose to 29.2 million shares from 28.53 million shares Friday.

The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 10.74 points to 812.28.

Prices also dropped sharply on the American Stock Exchange in active trading. The market-value index dropped 1.68 to 145.59 and the average price per share lost 1½ cents.

Weakness in the Big Board's gaming stocks also depressed other prices, analysts noted, and sales of issues bought on credit, or margin by speculators accelerated the decline in those stocks.

Bally Manufacturing dropped 2¼ to 35¼. Playboy lost 1¼ to 23¼. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer eased 2½ to 38. Caesar's World lost 2¼ to 25¼. Ramada Inns, the most active issue, lost 1¼ to 8¼. Harrah's dropped 4¼ to 25¼ and Allegheny Air Lines fell ½ to 10¼.

Glamour and blue chips also lost with International Business Machines off 4¼ to 258¼. Teledyne down 7½ to 95¼. Du Pont off 1½ to 112¼. Polaroid off 1¼ to 37 and Squibb down 2½ to 34 in heavy trading.

McDonnell Douglas, which was awarded a near \$1-billion Air Force contract, rose ¾ to 33¼.

Liggett Group added one to 32¼ but Philip Morris lost 1¼ to 64¼ after announcement of the sale by Liggett.

Rowan Co's dropped 2½ to 22¼ after it agreed to buy Armco Steel's interest in two Rowan drilling affiliates. Armco gained ¼ to 28¼.

Cutler-Hammer jumped 4¼ to 57¼ after Eaton Corp. offered \$58 a share for all the Cutler shares it does not own. Eaton was unchanged at 38.

Reliance Group gained 1½ to 31¼ after announcing plans to buy back three million of its own shares.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat finished mixed, corn and oats irregularly lower and soybeans substantially higher.

Wheat was off ¼ to 3½ cents; corn off ¾ to 2¼; oats off 1 to 3¼; and soybeans up 5½ to 14 cents. Rain in the Midwest and forecasts of good growing weather forced speculative selling pressure in corn. Wheat declined only in the nearby July contract.

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High Low Div. In S Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Div. In S Yld. P/E 100s.			

12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock				
High	Low	Div.	In % Ytd.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	In % Ytd.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	In % Ytd.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	In % Ytd.	P/E
30%	24%	14%	TimeA	1	3.5	9	463	29%	28%	14%	TimeA	1	3.5	9	463	29%	28%	14%	TimeA
30%	24%	14%	TimeB	2.60	5.1	7	4	59%	50%	14%	TimeB	2.60	5.1	7	4	59%	50%	14%	TimeB
30%	24%	14%	TimeC	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeC	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeD	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeD	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeE	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeE	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeF	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeF	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeG	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeG	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeH	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeH	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeI	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeI	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeJ	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeJ	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeK	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeK	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeL	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeL	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeM	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeM	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeN	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeN	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeO	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeO	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeP	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeP	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeQ	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeQ	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeR	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeR	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeS	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeS	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeT	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeT	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeU	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeU	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeV	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeV	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeW	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeW	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeX	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeX	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeY	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeY	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeZ	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeZ	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAA	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAA	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAB	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAB	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAC	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAC	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAD	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAD	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAE	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAE	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAF	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAF	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAG	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAG	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAH	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAH	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAI	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAI	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAJ	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAJ	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAK	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAK	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAL	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAL	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAM	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAM	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAN	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAN	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAO	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAO	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAP	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAP	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAQ	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAQ	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAR	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAR	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAS	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAS	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAT	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAT	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAU	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAU	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAV	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAV	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAW	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAW	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAX	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAX	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAY	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAY	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeAZ	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeAZ	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBA	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBA	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBB	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBB	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBC	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBC	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBD	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBD	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBE	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBE	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBF	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBF	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBG	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBG	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBH	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBH	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBI	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBI	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBJ	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBJ	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBK	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBK	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBL	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBL	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBM	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBM	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBN	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBN	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBO	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBO	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBP	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBP	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBQ	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBQ	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBR	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBR	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBS	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBS	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBT	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBT	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBU	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBU	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBV	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14%	TimeBV	1.20	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
30%	24%	14%	TimeBW	1.20	1.2														

**NEW YORK, June 26, 1978 —**  
Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Copied for the use of  
Mon. Year Ago

**COFFEE "C"**

	May	22.80	23.30	22.80	23.05	+ .20
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Total open interest Fri. 22,052, up 117 from

[illegible]

JUNE 20, 1976					15,000 lbs./cents per lb.											
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
91.16	91.17	91.11	91.15	—	91.16	91.17	91.11	91.15	—	91.16	91.17	91.11	91.15	—	91.16	91.17
90.98	90.99	90.93	90.96	—	90.98	90.99	90.93	90.96	—	90.98	90.99	90.93	90.96	—	90.98	90.99
90.80	90.80	90.75	90.77	—	90.80	90.80	90.75	90.77	—	90.80	90.80	90.75	90.77	—	90.80	90.80

<b>MAINE POTATOES</b> 50,000 lbs. cts. per lb.					Sole's Pric: 409.					Est. sales: 1,906; sales Frl. 12,204.													
Nov	5.30	5.24	5.24	5.28	-02	Total open interest Frl. 4,301, up 37 from Thur.					Total open interest Frl. 23,043, up 188 from Thur.												
Nov	5.30	5.08	5.07	5.04	-02																		
Nov	5.30	5.08	5.07	5.04	-02																		
Nov	5.30	5.08	5.07	5.04	-02																		
Nov	5.30	5.08	5.07	5.04	-02																		
Est. sales: 1,044; sales Frl. 546.					Total open interest Frl. 1,480; sales Frl. 1,222.																		
Total open interest Frl. 9,896, up 16 from Thu.																							
<b>International Stock Indexes</b>																							

Paris	103.89	104.74	108.59	78.10	Mar	60.60	60.60	60.60	60.60	1.00	Jan	57.50	60.30	57.50	59.50	+ .07	Howard	22,000	100%	—
Sydney	492.53	489.76	501.34	461.19	Mar	60.70	60.85	60.20	60.25	+ .00	Apr	60.60	61.55	60.60	60.92	+ .07	Howard John	276,700	13%	—
Tokyo (m)	412.54	414.33	414.33	444.19	May	65.20	65.40	65.20	65.10	+0.10							SmarsRobt	209,500	22%	—
					Jun	64.30	64.40	64.30	64.10	0.20							Monahan	287,000	25%	—

[illegible][illegible]

Roberts	179.50	Thorn AT	3.18						
Rallison	179.00	Tide Invest	2.91	June	196.20	196.30	196.40	196.50	-1.70
Royal Dutch	178.00	Union Carb	2.81	July	196.10	196.20	196.30	196.40	-1.70
Unilever	120.70	Vickers	1.62	Aug	196.00	196.10	196.20	196.30	-1.70
Zen Grinner	120.00	West Deep	\$ 10	Sept	195.90	196.00	196.10	196.20	-1.70
Ven Mech	120.00			Oct	195.80	195.90	196.00	196.10	-1.70
				Nov	195.70	195.80	195.90	196.00	-1.70
				Dec	195.60	195.70	195.80	195.90	-1.70

Transp.	13.60	13.27	13.30	+1.00
	55.40	55.20	54.90	+1.50
	55.20	55.00	54.80	+1.50
	55.00	54.80	54.60	+1.50
	54.80	54.60	54.40	+1.50
	54.60	54.40	54.20	+1.50
	54.40	54.20	54.00	+1.50
	54.20	54.00	53.80	+1.50
	54.00	53.80	53.60	+1.50
	53.60	53.40	53.20	+1.50
	53.20	53.00	52.80	+1.50
	52.80	52.60	52.40	+1.50
	52.40	52.20	52.00	+1.50
	52.00	51.80	51.60	+1.50
	51.60	51.40	51.20	+1.50
	51.20	51.00	50.80	+1.50
	50.80	50.60	50.40	+1.50
	50.40	50.20	50.00	+1.50
	50.00	49.80	49.60	+1.50
	49.60	49.40	49.20	+1.50
	49.20	49.00	48.80	+1.50
	48.80	48.60	48.40	+1.50
	48.40	48.20	48.00	+1.50
	48.00	47.80	47.60	+1.50
	47.60	47.40	47.20	+1.50
	47.20	47.00	46.80	+1.50
	46.80	46.60	46.40	+1.50
	46.40	46.20	46.00	+1.50
	46.00	45.80	45.60	+1.50
	45.60	45.40	45.20	+1.50
	45.20	45.00	44.80	+1.50
	44.80	44.60	44.40	+1.50
	44.40	44.20	44.00	+1.50
	44.00	43.80	43.60	+1.50
	43.60	43.40	43.20	+1.50
	43.20	43.00	42.80	+1.50
	42.80	42.60	42.40	+1.50
	42.40	42.20	42.00	+1.50
	42.00	41.80	41.60	+1.50
	41.60	41.40	41.20	+1.50
	41.20	41.00	40.80	+1.50
	40.80	40.60	40.40	+1.50
	40.40	40.20	40.00	+1.50
	40.00	39.80	39.60	+1.50
	39.60	39.40	39.20	+1.50
	39.20	39.00	38.80	+1.50
	38.80	38.60	38.40	+1.50
	38.40	38.20	38.00	+1.50
	38.00	37.80	37.60	+1.50
	37.60	37.40	37.20	+1.50
	37.20	37.00	36.80	+1.50
	36.80	36.60	36.40	+1.50
	36.40	36.20	36.00	+1.50
	36.00	35.80	35.60	+1.50
	35.60	35.40	35.20	+1.50
	35.20	35.00	34.80	+1.50
	34.80	34.60	34.40	+1.50
	34.40	34.20	34.00	+1.50
	34.00	33.80	33.60	+1.50
	33.60	33.40</		

<b>Brussels</b>	West Driel	\$254	Feb	194.80	194.80	195.28	195.40	-1.50	<b>EST. SIZES: 7/32; SIZES: 7/16, 1/2, 3/4, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8, 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2, 10, 10 1/2, 11, 11 1/2, 12, 12 1/2, 13, 13 1/2, 14, 14 1/2, 15, 15 1/2, 16, 16 1/2, 17, 17 1/2, 18, 18 1/2, 19, 19 1/2, 20, 20 1/2, 21, 21 1/2, 22, 22 1/2, 23, 23 1/2, 24, 24 1/2, 25, 25 1/2, 26, 26 1/2, 27, 27 1/2, 28, 28 1/2, 29, 29 1/2, 30, 30 1/2, 31, 31 1/2, 32, 32 1/2, 33, 33 1/2, 34, 34 1/2, 35, 35 1/2, 36, 36 1/2, 37, 37 1/2, 38, 38 1/2, 39, 39 1/2, 40, 40 1/2, 41, 41 1/2, 42, 42 1/2, 43, 43 1/2, 44, 44 1/2, 45, 45 1/2, 46, 46 1/2, 47, 47 1/2, 48, 48 1/2, 49, 49 1/2, 50, 50 1/2, 51, 51 1/2, 52, 52 1/2, 53, 53 1/2, 54, 54 1/2, 55, 55 1/2, 56, 56 1/2, 57, 57 1/2, 58, 58 1/2, 59, 59 1/2, 60, 60 1/2, 61, 61 1/2, 62, 62 1/2, 63, 63 1/2, 64, 64 1/2, 65, 65 1/2, 66, 66 1/2, 67, 67 1/2, 68, 68 1/2, 69, 69 1/2, 70, 70 1/2, 71, 71 1/2, 72, 72 1/2, 73, 73 1/2, 74, 74 1/2, 75, 75 1/2, 76, 76 1/2, 77, 77 1/2, 78, 78 1/2, 79, 79 1/2, 80, 80 1/2, 81, 81 1/2, 82, 82 1/2, 83, 83 1/2, 84, 84 1/2, 85, 85 1/2, 86, 86 1/2, 87, 87 1/2, 88, 88 1/2, 89, 89 1/2, 90, 90 1/2, 91, 91 1/2, 92, 92 1/2, 93, 93 1/2, 94, 94 1/2, 95, 95 1/2, 96, 96 1/2, 97, 97 1/2, 98, 98 1/2, 99, 99 1/2, 100, 100 1/2, 101, 101 1/2, 102, 102 1/2, 103, 103 1/2, 104, 104 1/2, 105, 105 1/2, 106, 106 1/2, 107, 107 1/2, 108, 108 1/2, 109, 109 1/2, 110, 110 1/2, 111, 111 1/2, 112, 112 1/2, 113, 113 1/2, 114, 114 1/2, 115, 115 1/2, 116, 116 1/2, 117, 117 1/2, 118, 118 1/2, 119, 119 1/2, 120, 120 1/2, 121, 121 1/2, 122, 122 1/2, 123, 123 1/2, 124, 124 1/2, 125, 125 1/2, 126, 126 1/2, 127, 127 1/2, 128, 128 1/2, 129, 129 1/2, 130, 130 1/2, 131, 131 1/2, 132, 132 1/2, 133, 133 1/2, 134, 134 1/2, 135, 135 1/2, 136, 136 1/2, 137, 137 1/2, 138, 138 1/2, 139, 139 1/2, 140, 140 1/2, 141, 141 1/2, 142, 142 1/2, 143, 143 1/2, 144, 144 1/2, 145, 145 1/2, 146, 146 1/2, 147, 147 1/2, 148, 148 1/2, 149, 149 1/2, 150, 150 1/2, 151, 151 1/2, 152, 152 1/2, 153, 153 1/2, 154, 154 1/2, 155, 155 1/2, 156, 156 1/2, 157, 157 1/2, 158, 158 1/2, 159, 159 1/2, 160, 160 1/2, 161, 161 1/2, 162, 162 1/2, 163, 163 1/2, 164, 164 1/2, 165, 165 1/2, 166, 166 1/2, 167, 167 1/2, 168, 168 1/2, 169, 169 1/2, 170, 170 1/2, 171, 171 1/2, 172, 172 1/2, 173, 173 1/2, 174, 174 1/2, 175, 175 1/2, 176, 176 1/2, 177, 177 1/2, 178, 178 1/2, 179, 179 1/2, 180, 180 1/2, 181, 181 1/2, 182, 182 1/2, 183, 183 1/2, 184, 184 1/2, 185, 185 1/2, 186, 186 1/2, 187, 187 1/2, 188, 188 1/2, 189, 189 1/2, 190, 190 1/2, 191, 191 1/2, 192, 192 1/2, 193, 193 1/2, 194, 194 1/2, 195, 195 1/2, 196, 196 1/2, 197, 197 1/2, 198, 198 1/2, 199, 199 1/2, 200, 200 1/2, 201, 201 1/2, 202, 202 1/2, 203, 203 1/2, 204, 204 1/2, 205, 205 1/2, 206, 206 1/2, 207, 207 1/2, 208, 208 1/2, 209, 209 1/2, 210, 210 1/2, 211, 211 1/2, 212, 212 1/2, 213, 213 1/2, 214, 214 1/2, 215, 215 1/2, 216, 216 1/2, 217, 217 1/2, 218, 218 1/2, 219, 219 1/2, 220, 220 1/2, 221, 221 1/2, 222, 222 1/2, 223, 223 1/2, 224, 224 1/2, 225, 225 1/2, 226, 226 1/2, 227, 227 1/2, 228, 228 1/2, 229, 229 1/2, 230, 230 1/2, 231, 231 1/2, 232, 232 1/2, 233, 233 1/2, 234, 234 1/2, 235, 235 1/2, 236, 236 1/2, 237, 237 1/2, 238, 238 1/2, 239, 239 1/2, 240, 240 1/2, 241, 241 1/2, 242, 242 1/2, 243, 243 1/2, 244, 244 1/2, 245, 245 1/2, 246, 246 1/2, 247, 247 1/2, 248, 248 1/2, 249, 249 1/2, 250, 250 1/2, 251, 251 1/2, 252, 252 1/2, 253, 253 1/2, 254, 254 1/2, 255, 255 1/2, 256, 256 1/2, 257, 257 1/2, 258, 258 1/2, 259, 259 1/2, 260, 260 1/2, 261, 261 1/2, 262, 262 1/2, 263, 263 1/2, 264, 264 1/2, 265, 265 1/2, 266, 266 1/2, 267, 267 1/2, 268, 268 1/2, 269, 269 1/2, 270, 270 1/2, 271, 271 1/2, 272, 272 1/2, 273, 273 1/2, 274, 274 1/2, 275, 275 1/2, 276, 276 1/2, 277, 277 1/2, 278, 278 1/2, 279, 279 1/2, 280, 280 1/2, 281, 281 1/2, 282, 282 1/2, 283, 283 1/2, 284, 284 1/2, 285, 285 1/2, 286, 286 1/2, 287, 287 1/2, 288, 288 1/2, 289, 289 1/2, 290, 290 1/2, 291, 291 1/2, 292, 292 1/2, 293, 293 1/2, 294, 294 1/2, 295, 295 1/2, 296, 296 1/2, 297, 297 1/2, 298, 298</b>
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[illegible]

Zurich		Sales Fri: 30,336	
Bird Pet	0.62		
Burns	0.62		
Contry-C	1.00		
Chartered	1.40		
DeBeet 2	4.10		
DeBeet 3	4.10		
DeBeet 4	4.10		
DeBeet 5	4.10		
DeBeet 6	4.10		
DeBeet 7	4.10		
DeBeet 8	4.10		
DeBeet 9	4.10		
DeBeet 10	4.10		
DeBeet 11	4.10		
DeBeet 12	4.10		
DeBeet 13	4.10		
DeBeet 14	4.10		
DeBeet 15	4.10		
DeBeet 16	4.10		
DeBeet 17	4.10		
DeBeet 18	4.10		
DeBeet 19	4.10		
DeBeet 20	4.10		
DeBeet 21	4.10		
DeBeet 22	4.10		
DeBeet 23	4.10		
DeBeet 24	4.10		
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DeBeet 74	4.10		
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DeBeet 76	4.10		
DeBeet 77	4.10		
DeBeet 78	4.10		
DeBeet 79	4.10		
DeBeet 80	4.10		
DeBeet 81	4.10		
DeBeet 82	4.10		
DeBeet 83	4.10		
DeBeet 84	4.10		
DeBeet 85	4.10		
DeBeet 86	4.10		
DeBeet 87	4.10		
DeBeet 88	4.10		
DeBeet 89	4.10		
DeBeet 90	4.10		
DeBeet 91	4.10		
DeBeet 92	4.10		
DeBeet 93	4.10		
DeBeet 94	4.10		
DeBeet 95	4.10		
DeBeet 96	4.10		
DeBeet 97	4.10		
DeBeet 98	4.10		
DeBeet 99	4.10		
DeBeet 100	4.10		

	9.75	28.80	28.80	28.80	28.80	+ .31	2100	194.00	194.00	194.00	192.30	-1.40	Crock NT 2.12pt	Dec(P 2.12pt)	V6172 7.72pt
Gold Fields	1.72	U.B. Suisse	3,100	Mar				193.50	193.50	193.50	192.80	-1.30	Culbro Co		

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

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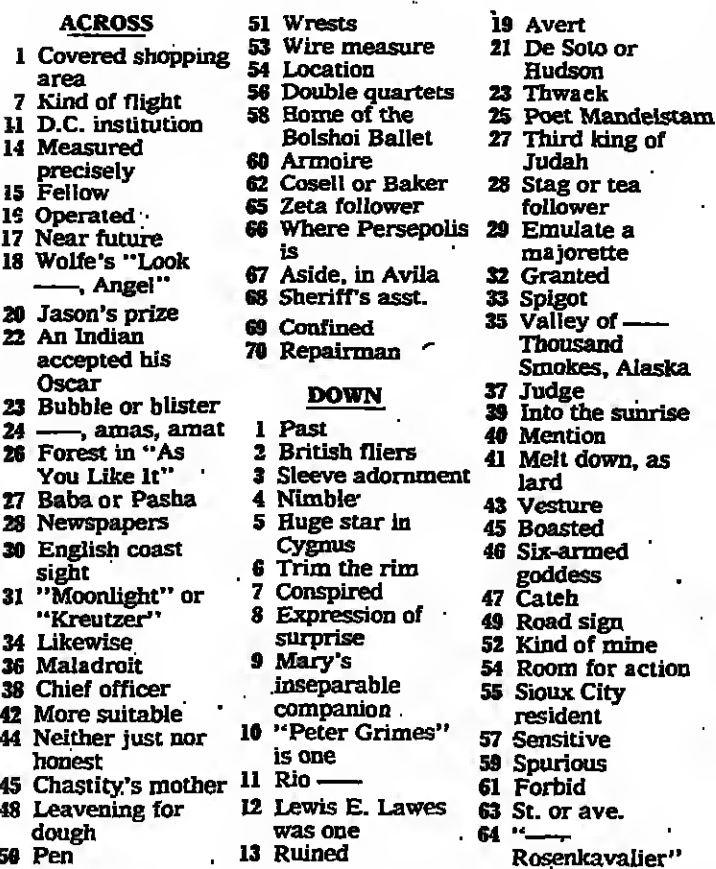
TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1978

[illegible]

ممكن من الأصل



*By Eugene T. Maleska*



	C	F		C	F
ALGAREVE	19 64	clear	MADRID	21 70	cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12 54	rain	MILAN	22 81	cloudy
ANKARA	26 79	clear	MILAN	21 70	cloudy
ATHENS	36 74	clear	MONTREAL	22 72	cloudy
BEIJING	27 81	clear	MONTREAL	25 77	cloudy
BELGRADE	15 57	rain	MUNICH	13 55	showers
BERLIN	11 52	rain	NEW YORK	24 75	cloudy
BRUSSELS	12 54	rain	NICE	20 68	cloudy
BUCHAREST	20 86	clear	OSLO	18 16	rain
BUDAPEST	16 66	cloudy	PARIS <sup>1</sup>	17 63	cloudy
CASABLANCA	20 70	clear	PRAGUE	15 59	cloudy
COPENHAGEN	13 57	rain	PRAGUE	15 59	cloudy
COSTA RICA	31 86	clear	SOFIA	16 61	cloudy
DUBLIN	14 57	overcast	STOCKHOLM	20 68	showers
EDINBURGH	14 57	cloudy	TEHRAN	25 77	clear
LORENCE	24 75	cloudy	TEL AVIV	27 81	clear
FRANKFURT	15 59	rain	TUNIS	21 81	clear
GENEVA	15 59	clear	VIENNA	18 64	cloudy
HELSINKI	14 57	cloudy	WARSAW	15 52	rain
HONOLULU	28 82	clear	WASHINGTON	12 55	cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22 72	clear	ZURICH	11 55	cloudy
LISBON	22 54	overcast			
LONDON	11 55	overcast			
LOS ANGELES	74 84	clear			

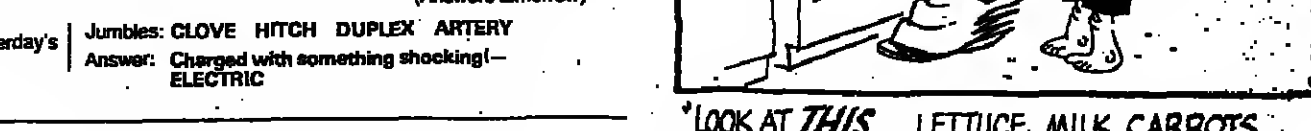
<sup>1</sup> GMT: yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.

## ADVERTISEMENT

-ld   Boerband .....	SF 765.00	(w  Alexander Fund .....	\$6.96
-ld   Canbar .....	SF 496.00	(w  Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)...	\$7.50
-ld   Grebar .....	SF 598.00	(w  Austral. Select Fd .....	\$1.54
-ld   Stockbar .....	SF 728.00		

ANDERSON VON ERNST & CIE.			
(a) CSF Fund	£F 1721	(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1365.00
(e) ITF Fund	£F 57.04	(d) Corbis One-End Fund	£F 175.54
BRITANNIA TRUST INVEST. CO. LTD.		(d) Global Fund	£F 100.00
(a) British Overseas Fund	£F 5.70	(e) Cleveland Overseas Fd.	£1407.25
(b) INTL High Interest Trust	£1.70	(e) Convert. Bond Fd.	£1.00
(c) Overseas Bond Fund	£F 1.70	(e) Convert. Bond Fd. B.Corts	£1.00
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.		(e) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	£1.52
(a) Capital Int'l	£17.15	(e) Dollar Fund (Int'l Divid.)	£1.04
(b) Capital Holdg. S.A.	£F 30.20	(e) Dollar Fund	£1.10
CREDIT SUISSE:		(e) Drexel Interfund	£1.42
(a) Actions Suisse	£263.00	(e) European Obligations	LF 112.11
(b) Compagnie Suisse	£F 99.00	(e) First Swiss Bond	£1.00
(c) C.A. Fonds-Int'l.	£F 99.00	(e) First Intern'l Fund	£186.19
(d) C.A. Fonds-Ext'l.	£F 99.00	(e) French Issue Fd.	£F 120.00
(e) Usace-Valeur	£F 142.00	(e) Formula Selection Fd.	£F 61.04
(f) Swiss Bond	£F 142.00	(e) Frankfurt Trust Interests	DM 44.40
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:		(e) Fund of Funds	£F 1.00
(a) Genera	DM 30.90	(e) Future Australia Fd.	Aus 5.95
(b) International	DM 7.30	(e) Hausmann Hldgs. NV	£236.87
FIDELITY (BERNARDI)		(e) H.M.I. Hldgs. NV	£F 1.00
(a) Fidelity Amer. Assets	£F 1.00	(e) Income	£F 5.25
(b) Fidelity Int'l. Svcs. Tr.	£28.44	(e) Internatl. S.A.	£F 5.94
(c) Fidelity Div. Fund	£F 1.00	(e) Int'l. Bond	£F 9.51
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	£4.57	(e) Int'l. Corp. Fund	£F 497.00
(e) Fidelity World Fund	£14.37	(e) Int'l. Securities Fund	£ 6.80
G.T. INTERNATIONAL LIMITED:		(e) Int'l. Stock	£F 1.00
(a) G.T. Int'l. Sec. Inv.	£F 4.00	(e) International S.A.	£F 6.49
(b) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	£ 4.50	(e) Japan Int'l. Fd. S.	£F 5.25
(c) G.T. Dollar Fund	£ 7.50	(e) Japanese Selection Fund	£ 5.25
JARDINE FLEMING:		(e) J.S. Bond	£F 1.00
(a) Jardine Invest. Fund	£ 17.14	(e) Kleinwort Benson Int'l. F.	£11.71
(b) Jardine S.East Asia	£ 14.34	(e) Kleinwort Bond	£ 1.00
LLOYD'S INTL MGT. PO BOX 17 GENÈVE II		(e) Leverage Cos. Holdg.	£F 1.00
(a) Lloyds Int'l. Growth	£F 336.00	(e) MAGNUM Fund Ltd.	£ 4.45
(b) Lloyds Int'l. Income	£F 315.00	(e) Macdonald Sel. Fund	£ 2.15
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS LTD.		(e) Newbury Int'l.	£ 2.15
(a) U.S. Dollar Fund	£ 85.89	(e) Newburg Fund	£ 1.21
(b) Sterling Fund	£ 12.07	(e) Nikkei Fund	£ 1.21
(c) Sears (N.A.V.)	£ 14.34	(e) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	£ 1.21
SOFID GROUP GENÈVE		(e) N.A.S. Euro	£ 1.21
(a) Paragh Sw. R. Ed.	£F 145.50	(e) Platinum Intern'l. Fund	£ 12.28
(b) Paragh Sw. R. Ed.	£F 135.50	(e) Renta Fund	LF 122.00
SWISS BANK CORP.		(e) Renta Fund	£ 1.00
(a) Amerigo-Victor	£F 254.25	(e) Safe Trust Fund	£F 1.00
(b) Intervest	£F 21.00	(e) Swissamer Portfolio	£F 70.35
(c) Swissamer Portfolio	£F 21.00	(e) Swiss Bond	£F 1.00
(d) Swissamer New Ser	£F 21.00	(e) Swiss International N.V.	£F 1.00
(e) Univ. Bond Select	£F 74.50	(e) Swiss Int'l. Fund	£F 1.00
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:		(e) Swiss Fund	£ 4.76
(a) Bond U.S. \$	£F 22.50	(e) Swiss Fund	£ 7.96
(b) Bond Int'l.	£F 22.50	(e) Tokyo Gold Holdg. Fund	£ 4.72
(c) Euro Int'l.	£F 180.50	(e) Transatlantic Fund	£ 2.39
(d) Euro Europe \$	£F 180.50	(e) United Pac. Bond Fund	£ 1.00
(e) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) Uni Int'l. Bond Fd.	£ 101.00
(f) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) U.S. Bond	£ 1.00
(g) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) Western Growth Fund	£ 4.20
(h) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) World Equity Corp. Fd.	£ 4.20
(i) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) World Equity Corp. Fd.	£ 4.20
(j) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) World Equity Corp. Fd.	£ 4.20
(k) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) World Equity Corp. Fd.	£ 4.20
(l) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) World Equity Corp. Fd.	£ 4.20
(m) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) World Equity Corp. Fd.	£ 4.20
(n) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) World Equity Corp. Fd.	£ 4.20
(o) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) World Equity Corp. Fd.	£ 4.20
(p) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) World Equity Corp. Fd.	£ 4.20
(q) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) World Equity Corp. Fd.	£ 4.20
(r) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) World Equity Corp. Fd.	£ 4.20
(s) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) World Equity Corp. Fd.	£ 4.20
(t) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) World Equity Corp. Fd.	£ 4.20
(u) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) World Equity Corp. Fd.	£ 4.20
(v) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) World Equity Corp. Fd.	£ 4.20
(w) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) World Equity Corp. Fd.	£ 4.20
(x) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) World Equity Corp. Fd.	£ 4.20
(y) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) World Equity Corp. Fd.	£ 4.20
(z) Euro Int'l. Series \$	£F 180.50	(e) World Equity Corp. Fd.	£ 4.20
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT			
(a) Atlanticofonds	DM 12.55	DM - Deutsche Mark) = (€-Euro)	
(b) Euro Invest	DM 27.85	= New; N.A. = Not available; BF = Belg-	
(c) Euro Invest	DM 18.35	ium; FR = France; LP = Luxembourg; PF = Portu-	
(d) Euro Invest	DM 18.35	gal; S = Switzerland; S.F. = Swiss Franc	
(e) Euro Invest	DM 18.35	= Bid Change P.V. \$/D in 1st per unit. S.F. =	
(f) Euro Invest	DM 18.35	Swiss Franc	
(g) Euro Invest	DM 18.35	N.C. = Not communicated; * = Retem-	

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## A WORLD WITH A VIEW

Reviewed by Anatole Brovzard

Tunnard says that a view of a wilderness induces humility. Perhaps it induces a little wildness, too. If, as Freud said, we all desire our mothers, shouldn't we feel some thing analogous for mother nature? We look through our landscapes as if through an immense window into an immense world. In a museum of paintings, we don't see them; it is merely a recreational occasion.

The Nikolais Dance Theatre is currently on a European tour, with

\* \* \*

The Paris Opera ballet will appear during July at the Palais de Congrès, giving 10 performances. "The Sleeping Beauty" from July 10 to 18, and 10 of "Giselle" from July 19 to 29, both in the choreographies done for the company by Alicia Alonso.

An exhibition of the works of Alberto Giacometti will open July 1 at the Fondation Maeght in Saint-Paul-de-Vence, France, and run to Sept. 30.

*By Alan Truscot*

The contract depended primarily on the diamond finesse, which was due to win. But as the play developed South was able to improve his chance slightly. He won the opening heart lead in dummy with the ace and established the king-queen of clubs and then won a heart rump. He then gave up a heart, after which the defense should have another heart, though it would not have helped.

In practice, West won the second card lead and shifted to a spade. South South was able to win in dummy, ruff a heart and run all his trumps.

As West had to keep a heart timer, he was forced to come down to a doubleton diamond. South played the top diamonds.

483  
774  
654  
♠A108652

North and South were vulnerable.  
The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1NT	Pass	5-4	Pass
5-4	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart ace.

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